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Wednesday, November 23, 1966
Agrahayana 2, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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[Third Series, Vol. LXI—Sixteenth Session, 1966]

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 23, 1966/ Agrahayana 2, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Barauni Refinery

+

*451. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state the short-term and long-term steps taken to save Barauni Refinery from the threat of floods and soil erosion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): The entire area of Barauni refinery has been raised by an average of 1.6 meters above adjoining level by earthfilling. Drains have been provided round units for proper drainage during heavy rains. Gupta Bund protects the refinery in case of flood threat from the Ganges.

There is no threat of soil erosion unless the river completely changes its course.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: May I know whether any estimate has been prepared for the scheme that Government have prepared for the purpose of flood protection and prevention of soil erosion?

Shri Iqbal Singh: The estimate was prepared long ago. The total estimated cost was Rs. 1.50 crores, out of which Rs. 1.25 crores has been spent so far.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन, क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में गंगा के किनारे के कई गांव कट गये हैं और उसके बाद नदी की धारा बरौनी की तरफ जा रही है। बरौनी आयल रिफायनरी की जो पाइप लाइन बचाई गई है तथा जो रेलवे लाइन बनाई गई है, उनकी वजह से बरसात के दिनों में पानी की निकासी में बाधा उत्पन्न हो जाती है, इस से खतरा उत्पन्न हो जाता है। इन दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक रेलवे लाइन का ताल्लुक है, उसके लिए रेलवे मिनिस्टरी से पूछा जाय तो ज्यादा बेहतर है। लेकिन जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है हम हमेशा इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि किसी तरफ से भी खतरा हो तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को बता देते हैं, रेलवे की बात हो तो रेलवे मिनिस्टरी को बता देते हैं। आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए हम नहीं समझते हैं कि उसमें किसी किस्म का कोई खतरा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री जी ने कभी बरौनी का भ्रमण किया है, यदि किया है तो क्या यह सही बात है कि बरौनी में जहां पर रिफाइनरी बनी हुई है, उसके दक्षिण की तरफ और उसके पश्चिम की तरफ जो उन्होंने रेलवे लाइन की बात बताई है, अगर पश्चिम की तरफ कटाव होना शुरू हो जायगा तो रेलवे लाइन टिकने वाली नहीं है। यदि सरकार बरौनी स्टेशन के पश्चिम से लेकर सीधे

ब्रिज तक पूरा पक्का बांध बनाये, तब रिफाइनरी बच सकती है, रेलवे लाइन बच सकती है। क्या इस के लिए सरकार ने कोई प्लान बनाया है तथा उस पर कितना खर्च लगेगा ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक बरौनी का ताल्लुक है, मैंने वहां जा कर देखा है। जहां तक बांध बनाने का ताल्लुक है, कमेटी ने जो-जो सजेशन्ज दी थीं, गवर्नमेंट ने उनको पूरा कर दिया है, उसके बाद भी अगर कोई खतरा रेलवे को रह जाता है तो रेलवे वाले बनायेंगे, अगर रिफाइनरी को कोई खतरा है तो हम उसको तो रोक करेंगे, अगर जरूरत होगी तो दोनों मिल कर उस काम को करेंगे कि ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : दोनों को खतरा है ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने तजवीज दे दी है कि पक्का बन्ध बनाया जाय, अब वह सोच लेंगे कि आया पक्का बांध बनाने की जरूरत है या नहीं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सवाल यह है कि वहां खतरा है, तो उस खतरे के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि वहां खतरा नहीं है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि रेलवे या दूसरे जो विभाग हैं, जैसे पी० डब्लयू० डी० वगैरह हैं, वे जाने कि वे उस पर क्या एक्शन ले रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के विभाग की जो रिफाइनरी की रेस्पांसिबिलिटी है कि उस में बाढ़ न आने पावे, उसमें कोई खतरा पैदा न हो, उसके लिए दूसरे विभागों से इन्होंने क्या विचार विमर्श किया है, यदि किया है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा है कि दूसरे विभाग जानें । दूसरे विभागों को भी हम कहते रहते हैं । गुप्ता बांध बिहार गवर्नमेंट के इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर ने बनाया है, जो-जो खतरे आते हैं, उनके लिए, उस डिपार्टमेंट को बता देते हैं और उनकी मदद लेते हैं, उन्होंने मदद की भी है । जहां तक रिफाइनरी का ताल्लुक है, हम ने उसको ऊंचा कर दिया है, जिसकी वजह से अब रिफाइनरी को खतरा मालूम नहीं होता है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not a fact that a team of experts, costing the public exchequer a large amount, visited foreign countries before the lay-out of this plant was prepared, and if so, in view of the huge loss sustained by the refinery during the floods and the huge amount of about Rs. 1.50 crores which had to be spent for repairs, have Government initiated any proceedings against the gentlemen who have been responsible for such loss or have those gentlemen been allowed to go scot-free.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Algaesan): This is a very old question which has been answered on the floor of the House.

Several committees went into the matter and finally it was decided that North Bihar which had not progressed in industrialisation should be chosen for this purpose. And the committee found along with the State Government that there was no better site than Barauni. It is true that the site was....

Shri Ranga: Undesirable.

Shri Alagesan: Not undesirable. It was a low site and certain filling had to be done and money had to be spent there on that. But against this, the question of extending the pipe-line for bringing the crude to the refinery had to be considered. It was thought that the cost of taking the pipes across the Ganga to South Bihar was matched with that of locating the refinery in North Bihar. So, finally a decision was taken....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There is nothing wrong with the site. It is a question of the techinque of the planning of the lay-out. It is not that the ground is not fit.

Shri Alagesan: Finally, a decision was taken that it should be located at Barauni. We have sufficiently raised the site. Of course, about a crore of rupees odd had to be spent but that was unavoidable.

Shri Ranga: From the point of view of Government, wastage of Rs. 1.5 crores might not be of any importance at all. But was it not a fact that apart from the Government of India's anxiety to provide such a big industrial installation in North Bihar and in that way equalise the industrial development in the country and also in Bihar, it was due to the insistence of the Bihar Government that they had particularly chosen this unsuitable site instead of choosing some other site in the same North Bihar.

Shri Alagesan: I do not agree with the hon. Member that Government are unmindful of the expenditure running to about a crore of rupees and more.

Shri Ranga: What is the use of not agreeing now? It has been wasted already. He should have been condemned. Where is the question of his not agreeing? Rs. 1.5 crores has been lost there because of this unsuitable site. Where is the question of his not agreeing?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is not a question of the site being unsuitable. It was a question of the technique of planning. Shri Ranga should understand that.

Shri Alagesan: I am only trying to explain the position. This was done long ago, that is, many years ago. The hon. Member has asked whether it was not due to the insistence of the Bihar Government that this site was chosen.

Shri Ranga: Yes, that was so.

Shri Alagesan: When we locate an industry, though it may be on behalf of the Central Government, we have to give full consideration to the views of the State Government.

Shri Ranga: They could have chosen another site in the same North Bihar.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी कहा कि महकमों को अलग अलग बतला देते हैं । यह तो ऐसी बात है कि कोई आदमी जमना में डूब रहा है, पानी का ताल्लुक डा० के० एल० राव से है, रक्षा का ताल्लुक चह्वाण साहब से है और चूंकि वह रेल में बैठ कर आया है, इस लिए उसका ताल्लुक पाटिल साहब से है । एक ऐसा बोर्ड क्यों नहीं बना देते जो अलगेसन साहब के मातहत हो, जिससे कारखानें की पूरी रक्षा हो सके ।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : बोर्ड तो इस मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत मौजूद है, लेकिन काम तो अलेहदा, अलेहदा आदमियों ने करना होता है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अलेहदा, अलेहदा डिपार्टमेंटस ने करना है , इस लिए उनको बताना होता है ।

Shri Priya Gupta: The hon. Minister has just now said that this site was chosen according to the technical suggestion and planning. This Barauni refinery was to come up in the close proximity of the Mokameh bridge which was being built. May I know whether the Mokameh bridge embankments have been responsible for this erosion of the Ganges, and if so, whether while choosing this site, these things were given due consideration? May I know whether in future the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power would put their heads together in regard to these important matters such as stopping erosion and so on? What is Government's attitude towards this matter?

Shri Iqbal Singh: As far as erosion due to the Mokameh bridge is con-

cerned, I do not think there is anything like that. If still there is a danger from this, we will sit together and take steps.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: At present, the danger to the refinery due to erosion or flood is not so serious as from heavy downpour. When the level of the bed of the river is high, water from the refinery does not flow out and it floods the refinery area. This happened two years ago and all the work had to be stopped. Have Government taken any suitable steps in this direction?

Shri Iqbal Singh: For that purpose, we have raised the level of the Barauni refinery by 1.6 metres.

Shri Ranga: Even then it becomes inundated.

Price of Fertilizers

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*452. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of fertilizers manufactured by the Fertilizer Corporation of India has gone up by 25 per cent after devaluation; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give subsidy for maintaining the pre-devaluation price of fertilizers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Although the cost of production of fertilizers manufactured by the Fertilizer Corporation have gone up consequent on devaluation, the selling prices have not been raised. Government have decided to give suitable subsidy to compensate for the increase in cost of production due to devaluation. The details are being worked out.

Dr. M. M. Das: Are Government aware that even before devaluation, Indian fertiliser prices were double the American fertiliser prices and 2 times the Japanese prices? If so, will the hon. Minister kindly make an inquiry? What are the reasons for this abnormally high price of Indian manufactured fertilisers?

Shri Iqbal Singh: As far as the price of Indian manufactured fertilisers is concerned, compared to other countries, there is some difference....

Shri Ranga: How much?

Shri Iqbal Singh: There is a difference as between one country and another in respect of the availability of raw materials . . .

Shri Ranga: How much is it?

Shri Iqbal Singh: If he mentions the country, I can say how much.

An hon. Member: Japan.

Shri Iqbal Singh: As far as imported fertilisers are concerned, the Indian manufactured fertilisers are less costilier than the imported ones.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the cost as compared to one country is double here.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): I shall give some figures. The pool price in India of ammonium sulphate is Rs. 366 per ton.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The question relates to manufacture price. He is giving the pool price.

Shri Alagesan: I shall give the manufacture price also. The cost of production is much less. It is Rs. 286. The imported price of ammonium sulphate is Rs. 420. It is more than the pool price here. Similarly in the case of another fertiliser, urea, the pool price is Rs. 610 and the imported price is Rs. 848—I am leaving fractions out. So it is not so.

Dr. M. M. Das: Are Government aware of the fact that whereas the Sindri factory is situated upon 6,000 acres of land, a similar factory with similar capacity of production in western countries is situated upon 30 acres of land? Also, is it known to Government that whereas the Sindri factory has cost the Government of India more than Rs. 35 crores a similar factory with similar production costs in European countries and America one-third of it?

Shri Alagesan: It is true we have taken much too much of land for the fertiliser factory. But the House may recall that Sindri was the very first one that independent India built.

Shri Ranga: So, they made such a mess.

Shr Alagesan: They were rather liberal in taking land. Now, we do not repeat those things. For instance, for the fertiliser factory in Madras including the township, we will need not more than 300 or 400 acres. As the hon. Member says, it may be so in foreign countries that they occupy is much less and I agree with the hon. Member. Similarly the costs there are much less. We cannot compare ourselves with the advanced countries and compare their costs with ours. Certainly the costs here are much higher and we are trying by and by to reduce the capital cost.

Dr. P. N. Khan: What steps do Government propose to take to reduce the price of fertiliser and to cut the Fertiliser Coporation of India to proper size?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying "to cut the F.C.I. to proper size." There are two or three factories which are producing fertiliser we are constructing two or three factories. A large organisation is useful in putting up new factories. I hope the hon. Member will appreciate the work of the FCI. The other question was: what steps are being taken to reduce the costs of fertiliser? It is engaging our attention and in the new factories the latest processing methods and the latest technology are being adopted. That will also go to reduce the cost of production of fertiliser.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister says that experience has been gained since the first fertiliser factory was set up in the country. Do Government purpose to take measures to reduce the capital cost and also the acreage on which it is situated? It has to be mentioned to the House that a fertilised factory is here run with a thousand men while it could be run with the same capacity by thirty persons: though it is not possible to compare, I would like to know whether action has been initiated to reduce the capital cost and reduce the acreage also so that the cost of production may be brought down.

Shri Alagesan: I have already said that our new factories are taking much less land. You can yourself imagine the difference between a thousand acres and 400 acres. Then, the question raised was with reference to having a large number of workmen. It is a very pertinent question. Even in Sindri, we have been maintaining a very large number of personnel and we are trying to reduce it. But they could not be reduce overnight because it will create other problems, social problems, industrial unrest, etc. By and by we are trying to reduce the number.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (बिहार) : उत्तर प्रदेश और भारत के अन्य कई प्रदेशों में सूखे की स्थिति होने के बावजूद और वर्षा न होने के बावजूद भी जो फर्टिलाइजर्स भेजे जा रहे हैं उन का किसानों से दाम वसूल किया जा रहा है और सी० एफ० आई० किसानों पर दबाव डाले रहे हैं कि वे फर्टिलाइजर्स लें जबकि उनके खेतों में कुछ होने नहीं जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सरकार किसानों को क्या सुविधाएं

देगी और यह कि उन को फर्टिलाइजर्स जबरदस्ती न दिये जायं इस के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक फर्टिलाइजर्स के तक्सीम करने का ताल्लुक है वह तो हम बना कर एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को दे देते हैं और वह उस फर्टिलाइजर्स को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे देते हैं और राज्य सरकारें उस फर्टिलाइजर को तक्सीम करती है लेकिन जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है अर्थात फर्टिलाइजर्स ज्यादा देते का तो उस के लिए कोशिश हो रही है कि और ज्यादा दिये जायं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उसी पुराने मूल्य पर दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री स० चं० सामन्त ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इनका सवाल कुछ और है और उनका जवाब कुछ और ही है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the total investment in the Sindri factory is more than Rs. 35 crores whereas in other countries it is only Rs. 8 crores for a comparable factory?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri K. C. Pant: The Government has not been importing fertilisers at cheaper rates than the rates at which it sells them in the country and has thereby been making a profit on these transactions. May I know if the Government will continue to do this or operate these transactions on a no-profit-no-loss basis?

Shri Alagesan: That is why I mentioned the question of pool prices. The hon. Member wanted to know the cost of production. The cost of production is something different. The price that we pay to the fertiliser units also is different. Certain fertilisers are imported cheap and certain fertilisers are costlier, and that is why we have the pool arrangement.

Shri Subodh Hansda: If I have correctly understood, the Minister said that there is no proposal to increase the price of fertilisers after devaluation. How long do the Government propose to help this industry to survive by giving subsidy, and may I know whether this subsidy will be pasred over to the consumers or whether the Government will bear it?

Shri Alagesan: The idea of the subsidy is to see that the fertilisers continue to sell at the old prices. That means the consumer continues to pay the same price which he paid before devaluation.

Shri R. S. Pandey: The price of a commodity is necessarily conditioned by its production. Since there is under production, the price of fertilisers is going up. I am happy to note that many fertiliser factories are coming up. At the same time, I am very unhappy to know that the Minister has given up the idea of putting up a plant at kosba. May I know what is the position? It is coal-based and you are not putting it up.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri Alagesan: I know the hon. Members hailing from Madhya Pradesh are very anxious about opening fertiliser factories in their State. It is true that last July we had to drop that proposal. But now we have revived it and we have asked the Fertiliser Corporation of India to prepare a project report and I think they will be able to take up the project.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि देश के अन्न संकट को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार किसानों से उर्वरक के लिये प्रति क्विंटल कितना मुनाफा कमाती है ।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जैसा बतलाया गया है डिवैलुएशन के बावजूद कीमतें नहीं बढ़ाई गई । जहां तक मुनाफे का सवाल है कुछ मुनाफा तो फैक्ट्री का हो सकता है क्योंकि

पैदावार की कीमत कुछ और है लेकिन इम्पोर्टेड प्राइस ज्यादा होती है और दोनों प्राइसेज को बराबर किया जाता है । फैक्ट्री को इससे मुनाफा कहीं-कहीं मुनाफा होता है । लेकिन जहां तक कास्ट का ताल्लुक है, उनको उसी कीमत पर दी जाती है जिस पर पहले दी जाती थी । उसमें मुनाफा कमाने का सवाल नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है और किस कास्ट पर सप्लाई किया जाता है ।

Shri Ranga: He asked one question and he gives another answer.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I asked him; he can give the cost of production and the cost at which it is supplied.

Shri Ranga: In regard to those specific manures.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक अमोनियम सल्फेट का ताल्लुक है उसकी कास्ट 286 रु० है और पूल्ड प्राइस 366 रु० है । इसी ढंग से जहां तक यूरिया का ताल्लुक है, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन 479 रु० है और जो पूल्ड प्राइस है वह 610 रु० है ।

Shri Ranga: Is it not profiteering—Rs. 470, Rs. 610 and so on?

श्री गुलशन : मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि मुनाफा नहीं लेते हैं, लेकिन यह मुनाफा खोरी नहीं है तो फिर और क्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब आ गया ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Apart from giving a subsidy to maintain the present price-level even after devaluation, may I know whether there is any consideration before the Government to give a subsidy so that the fertilisers are available to the consumers at cheaper rates and at a reasonable level of prices?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक सब्सिडी की बात है, अगर सब्सिडी दी गई तो वह इस लिये दी जायेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो उनकी कीमत है उसमें उनको बनाये रखा जाये । अगर इसके लिये सब्सिडी दी जायेगी तो वह 53 करोड़ रु० के करीब होगी ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He does not understand what the question is.

Mr. Speaker: He said that the subsidy that has been given is to the price of the fertilisers at the same value even after devaluation; though this might have gone much higher, this subsidy will go to the consumers and the farmers.

Shri Ranga: It goes to their own manufacturers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has already admitted that. My question was whether they are considering to give a further subsidy so that the price of fertilisers remains at a reasonable level and may be available to the consumers?

Shri Alagesan: We do not have any such proposal under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Question 454. Question 453 has been transferred.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What about Question 453, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have said it has been transferred to a different date.

Establishment of Fertiliser Plants with Foreign Collaboration

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*454. **Shri Firodia:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign firms which have come forward with the

proposals to set up fertiliser plants in India since the announcement of the policy of liberalisation for the benefit of foreign collaborations;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof with the number of plants proposed to be established with their locations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Two.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Firodia: May I know what are the prices communicated by the foreign firms for a 600 ton per day ammonia plant and 1,000 ton per day urea plant?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Only one of the parties—the Phillip Petroleum Company—have, not exactly quoted, but given an indication of the cost as 130 million dollars. In our opinion this is much too much. Our experts are having talks with the representatives of that firm to bring the cost to a reasonable level.

Shri Firodia: May I know whether the Government know that for a 600 ton per day ammonia plant, the same foreign firm quoted 17 million dollars for a plant to be located in Ceylon while for a plant in India they have quoted 34 million dollars?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know the price which they quoted for Ceylon. As I said, the price they quoted to us for a 600 ton per day ammonia plant and 1000 ton per day urea plant is in the region of 130 million dollars —much more than what the hon. member says.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Instead of putting a question, I would request the Minister to put up a fertiliser factory at Korba.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the World Bank attempted to revive a proposal for foreign collaboration for development of fertiliser industry on the basis of Bechtels and, if so, may I know the salient features of that proposal, and how it is different from the original Bechtel proposal?

Shri Iqbal Singh: There is a short notice question on that subject today, Sir.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: In Andhra Pradesh 80 per cent of the population is in villages and there is heavy pressure on the land, because there has been no Industrial development in the last three Plans, according to the Planning Commission. The situation now is that 1 kilo of fertilisers is supplied for one acre. In view of this, may I know whether in the first year of the fourth plan the Government has any proposal to establish a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh just like they are doing in Madras?

Shri Alagesan: If all goes well, the Madras factory will be commissioned in 1969-70 or perhaps even later. There is a factory in Andhra Pradesh at Vizag which is going to start production sometime in the middle of next year, i.e. several years earlier than the Madras factory.

Shri M. S. Murti: In the international seminar held in Kiev in 1965, the seminar recommended that UN should help technically and financially all those countries which are coming forward to establish fertiliser factories. May I know whether our Government has approached the UN for help and what is their reaction?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think UN will be able to help us financially They may help us in the technical field, but we have no necessity to go to UN because they are not going to offer any financial assistance and we are trying to develop technical talent in our own country and also purchase

processes from abroad so that we are able to be self-sufficient in fertiliser technology.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government has examined as to why even in regard to American collaboration there is difference in cost on which they want to establish plants with American collaboration between country to country; if so, what are the reasons why there is so much difference in cost between one fertiliser plant to be established in one country and another plant to be established in another under-developed country?

Shri Alagesan: Some small differences there are bound to be. For instance, we are trying to put up two plants one at Cochin and the other at Durgapur all in the public sector and of the same size etc. Even so there are some differences and one is slightly costlier than the other. As far as American costs go, naturally, import duty forms quite a big bulk in the cost of equipment.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Shree Narayan Das—

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, may I have the privilege of putting a second supplementary because my name is on the top?

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् दिल्ली

*456. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् के कायम होने तथा कार्य करने के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली प्रशासन में यदि कोई सुधार हुआ है तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) इस परिषद् के कायम होने से प्रशासनिक व्यय में कितनी वार्षिक वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है और उसे किस प्रकार पूरा किया जावेगा;

(ग) क्या उक्त व्यवस्था में कोई दोष पाये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

अन्तरिम महा-नगर परिषद् की स्थापना 1 सितम्बर, 1966 को हुई और 3 अक्टूबर, 1966 को इसने कार्य करना शुरू किया । अन्तरिम महा-नगर परिषद् के स्थापित होने से संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के प्रशासन के संचालन में जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का पहिले से अधिक हाथ रहने की व्यवस्था हो गई है । परिषद् को कार्य करते केवल डेढ़ मास हुआ है । अतः इस बात का निश्चित अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन पर इसका कैसा प्रभाव पड़ा । इस व्यवस्था के कोई दोष सामने नहीं आये ।

अनुमान है कि इस व्यवस्था के कारण प्रशासन के आवर्ती व्यय में लगभग 6.72 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक वृद्धि होगी जिसकी पूर्ति भारत की संचित निधि में से की जायेगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली के प्रतिनिधियों और कार्यकर्ताओं की यह हार्दिक इच्छा थी कि दिल्ली में भी इस तरह का शासन स्थापित किया जाय, प्रजातांत्रिक शासन स्थापित

किया जाये जैसा हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, जिसमें असेम्बली, वगैरह सब हो ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि उसके स्थान पर एक मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल की स्थापना की गई है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें यह नहीं आ सकता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इच्छा थी क्या ? यदि थी तो उसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल है उनमें से जो सप्लीमेंटरी एराइज हो सकता हो वह किया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल जो बनाई गई है इससे जन प्रतिनिधियों को क्या सन्तोष हो गया है, यदि नहीं हुआ है तो उनको संतोष दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अधिकतर जनप्रतिनिधियों को इस बात से संतोष है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अधिकतर को तो है, शेष की क्या इच्छा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बता तो दिया है कि अधिकतर को संतोष है । अब आप दूसरा सवाल करें ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : चीफ कमिश्नर के आफिस को लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर का ओहदा बना देने के फलस्वरूप, उसके स्टाफ में, कर्मचारियों में और उसके कार्यों और उत्तरदायित्वों में क्या कोई अन्तर पड़ा है और इस कारण से क्या सरकार के व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है ? क्या उसके अधिकारों में भी कोई वृद्धि हुई है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जो लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर बनाये गये हैं चीफ कमिश्नर उनके काम में कुछ कमी ही हुई है, ज्यादा कुछ वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । ज्यादातर काम अब मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल को दे दिया गया है । कुछ रिजर्व सबजैक्ट्स हैं जिन को लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर देखते हैं और बड़ी काम उनके पास रह गया है । बाकी जितना काम है वह सब काउंसिल के जिम्मे कर दिया गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah—

Shri P. C. Borooah: I have no supplementary to put.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad—

An hon. Member: He is not in his seat at the moment.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Samanta—I will not call a Member who does not rise in his seat even though his name might be there.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What would be the amount of non-recurring expenditure that will be spent after the establishment of this Council and may I know whether it will also be met from the Consolidated Fund?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The estimated expenditure for 1966-67, from 1st September to 31st March, is about Rs. 6 lakhs out of which Rs. 3,46,000 is recurring and Rs. 2,53,000 is non-recurring.

Dr. M. M. Das: In the statement that has been laid on the Table in reply to this question the Home Minister has said that annually there will be a deficit of about Rs. 7 lakhs for running the administration and the *kamadhenu* that is, the Consolidated Fund of India, will have to pay for it. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any possibility in the near future for this unit to be economically viable or will the Government of India continue for ever to pay for the political luxury of the Delhi people.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would advise the hon. Member to read the

statement carefully. We have nowhere said that there is going to be a deficit of Rs. 7 lakhs annually.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But the Consolidated Fund of India will be paying Rs. 7 lakhs and that is a deficit.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, the Minister has no right to answer like this. In the statement there is a mention of Rs. 6.72 lakhs to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India and it is going to be virtually a loss. How can the Minister answer like that? He does not know himself.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is very clear. Hon. Members do not have the facts. What was the deficit earlier and what is the deficit now because of the Interim Metropolitan Council coming in? If they want specific information about it, they should give notice of a separate question and the information will be given to them.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: On a point of order, Sir. The statement has given a definite information. Definite information has been supplied by the hon. Minister which mentions that Rs. 6.72 lakhs is going to be the increased expenditure and that will be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India. That means, that over and above the expenditure on the previous administrative set-up the Government is going to spend Rs. 6.72 lakhs, which is a deficit or loss to the Government. So, how can the Minister say that a separate question should be put?

Mr. Speaker: He has tried to answer it. He says that even before the introduction of the Interim Metropolitan Council that money was being spent on the administration of Delhi; therefore, he does not call it a loss. That is not additional expenditure.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But the question was: What is the increase in expenditure due to the setting up of the Interim Metropolitan Council?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that that would not be considerable.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This is in reply to that question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I said that if a separate question is asked, I will give that information.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is there in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Now he has put his point very strongly and the Minister has said that he will answer it if another question is put; he has not got the information just at present.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But the question was submitted one month ago and if the Minister says that he has not got the information, do you suppose that it is good enough on the part of the Minister?

Shri Ranga: Sir, just consider one ordinary point. Where is the time for another question to be put to be answered? Have you not ruled on several occasions that Ministers should come here properly prepared with the necessary information? This is a relevant question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer should always be precise, concise, full and comprehensive.

Mr. Speaker: Questions also should be likewise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: On a point of order, Sir. How can the Minister say something which is contradictory to his own written statement? Can he do it? Can he give a reply which is contradictory to the statement?

Mr. Speaker: He might just draw his attention to that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Part (c) of the question reads:—

> "the estimated annual increase in the administrative expenditure on account of the creation of this Council".

and the written statement says:—

> "The annual increase in the recurring administrative expenditure is estimated to be about Rs. 6.72 lacs, which is to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India."

So, it is not a question of saying that this amount was already being spent before. This is new increase.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister himself has said that this is the increase in expenditure.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Actually, that information is given in the statement. There was another question that was put, whether this is a political luxury that the Delhi public can have. I said that this cannot be compared like that until we know what was the expenditure before this.. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: When this was asked as to what would be the loss, he could only say that it is given in the statement and it is so much. The increase in the expenditure is definitely stated there in the statement. I was rather not grasping the whole thing and I made a mistake in that.

Dr. M. M. Das: My supplementary has been misinterpreted. My question was whether there is any possibility in the near future for this newly-established body to be economically viable....

Mr. Speaker: That would be a matter of opinion, whether that can be or not.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In his statement, the Minister has stated that it is not possible to assess the impact of this Interim Council on the administration. Recently, there has been an announcement of the relaxation of the Guest Control Order and immediately the Prime Minister reacted upon it and the Minister says that there is no defect in the system. How can he say like that?

Mr. Speaker: That relaxation was made and then withdrawn. What is wrong in that?

Shri P. K. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has now taken the step as a prelude to the establishment of a full-fledged Assembly in Delhi?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This is the arrangement we have made. If the representatives of the people of Delhi and the sovereign Parliament decide to change it, it will be changed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Ever since the Interim Metropolitan Council came into being, Delhi has been in a state of ferment and there has been uproar all along the line. May I know whether this Interim Metropolitan Council has had something to do with the loosening of administration with the result that there has been so much ferment in the city of Delhi?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I do not think that is correct.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् की स्थापना करने के बाद क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली नगर निगम और अनतरिम महानगर परिषद्, इन तीनों के कार्यों में कुछ तालमेल है या उनमें कहीं किसी प्रकार के कोई व्याघात भी हो जाते हैं ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस समय इन तीनों में बहुत तालमेल है । अगर आगे चल कर कोई व्याघात होता है, तो उसको दूर करने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या दिल्ली में इस अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् को कायम करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार पर जो भार था, वह कम हुआ है, यदि हां, तो इस भार के

कम होने से जो पैसे बचे हैं, क्या अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् को खर्च के लिए वे दिये गये हैं या अलग से कोई पैसे दिये गये हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : केन्द्रीय सरकार पर से भार तो अवश्य कम हुआ है। जहां तक पैसे का सवाल है, वह अलग से देखना पड़ेगा।

Production of Fertilisers

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*457. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to his statement on the 7th September, 1966 regarding Fertilizer Plants and state:

(a) whether, as stated by him, Government are doubtful about the private sector's capacity to fulfil its Fourth Plan target of 900,000 tonnes of fertilizer and do not expect it to go beyond 300,000 tonnes;

(b) if so, the steps taken to allocate the balance to public or corporate sector; and

(c) the decision taken about the allocation of capacity in the public, private and corporate sectors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). The progress made in the private sector for the establishment of fertilizers has not been very satisfactory. About 883,500 tonnes capacity in terms of nitrogen has been approved for implementation but construction work has not so far been started.

Government is considering the location of a fertilizer factory at Barauni and expansion of the fertilizer plants at Namrup and Trombay.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Having rejected the World Bank proposal to invite private foreign capital to develop fertiliser industry through a new consortium, may I know if the World Bank has suggested any alternative proposals to invite foreign private investment for development of the fertiliser industry in the private sector in India?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): A few years ago, there was the Bechtel Consortium. It came in a big way and they started with the idea of putting up 5 fertiliser plants totalling a capacity of 1 million tonnes of nitrogen. Then, that did not materialise because at the end, they said that they will not to able to find the finance for it. It so happened that when the Finance Minister visited the United States of America and had discussions with the World Bank people—that is also a subject matter of Short Notice Question later—they again revived the question of the consortium. Naturally, it was felt, when the previous consortium came to nil, if they undertake any negotiation with the consortium to study the question afresh, etc. that will cause enormous delay and it will come in the way of our realising the fertiliser programme.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While appreciating the Government's attitude not to be pressurized by American capital, I would like to know what other avenues, apart from Italian credit and Japanese credit, which are going to be available for the fertiliser factory, are being explored by the Government to have the full, required production in the country.

Shri Alagesan: As the House knows, we have taken upon ourselves the construction of two very large-sized fertiliser projects, one in Durgapur and the other at Cochin. We have received offers from Italy of some more commercial credit; we have also received offers of commercial credit from Japan. We propose to utilise all these commercial credits, we propose to negotiate and then put up more factories.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many private companies have

not come up to their full capacity and whether any reminder has been sent to them to come to full capacity?

Shri Alagesan: It is not only a question of reminder but we are also talking to them constantly and goading them to stick to the schedule. For instance, we have given licence to the I.C.I. people to put up a very large fertiliser factory in Kanpur—200,000 tonnes of nitrogen. The International Finance Corporation also agreed to extend them a loan. At that stage they said that they were now trying to recast their estimates and they were also discovering a new process which might decrease the cost of the factory a little further and so, they wanted some more time. In this manner things are going on. We are constanly trying to impress upon them the necessity to put up their factories and come into production as soon as possible.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister has said that the performance of the private parties is not so satisfactory. If that is so, I would like to know how many firms have been issued licences to set up these factories and how many of them have not been able to fulfil the interest of the private sector industry. I would also like to know whether any of the licences has been cancelled for their not fulfilling their commitments.

Shri Iqbal Singh: The total capacity that has been licensed to the private sector or approved in principle is 1.085 million tonnes and out of that only Visakhapatnam, Gujarat and Ennore have made some headway or progress; they will go into production next year. Regarding the other projects totalling about 8.83 lakh tonnes, they have not made any progress. We are reminding them.

Regarding cancellation of the licence, we have given notice for revocation of one licence that was issued about a few years ago.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने फ़र्टिलाइज़र के कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में जिन स्थानों का नाम लिया है, जैसे ट्राम्बे और बरौनी आदि, वे ऐसे स्थान मालूम पड़ते हैं, जहां कारखाने बनाने से फ़र्टिलाइज़र के दाम में वृद्धि होगी, क्योंकि अभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से बताया गया है कि कच्चा माल कारखाने तक ले जाने के कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कारखानों के स्थान का चुनाव करने के पूर्व इस बात का निश्चय क्यों नहीं किया जाता है कि जहां पर कच्चा माल नज़दीक से नज़दीक उपलब्ध हो वहां पर कारखाना खोला जायेगा, न कि ट्राम्बे जैसे स्थान पर, जहां कच्चा माल नहीं पहुंच सकता है। जिन स्थानों के नज़दीक कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है, वहां पर कारखाना खोलने में क्या अड़चन है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : बहुत से कारखाने नैप्था से फ़र्टिलाइज़र बनाते हैं। इसलिए अगर ट्राम्बे में कारखाना बनाने का फ़ैसला किया गया है, तो वहां पर नैप्था प्लांट होने की वजह से कच्चा माल निहायत आसानी से मिल सकता है। ये कारखाने तकरीबन उन्हीं जगहों पर लग रहे हैं, जहां कच्चा माल सस्ता मिल सकता है, या मिलने की आशा है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Assuming that foreign private assistance is negligible, may I know whether Government has prepared any core plan for production and if so, what is the target fixed for the private sector and the public sector in the Fourth Plan?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Regarding the target for public sector in the Fourth Plan, so far we have approved about 1.1 million tonnes for implementation in principle and we are negotiating for these; that target has been approved. If further capacity is available, if loans are available and if we can put up more factories, we will put up more factories.

Shri Alvares: One of the difficulties in the way of the American fertiliser companies setting up the fertiliser complex in India was the reported preference of these companies to base the fertiliser on imported liquid ammonia. Now that the World Bank team has conceded the Government's position that the fertiliser should be based on locally produced naphtha, may I know the state of progress in arriving at an agreement with these companies?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Locally produced naphtha is available. There is no question of importing ammonia. We have already made that clear to the World Bank also. As far as the availability of naphtha is concerned, we have enough naphtha for 2.4 million tonnes production.

Shri Alvares: He has not answered my question. The Fertiliser corporations were not agreeing because they insisted upon basing the fertiliser on imported liquid ammonia. Now that the World Bank team has conceded India's position that the fertiliser should be based on locally produced naphtha, may I know at what stage in the progress of finalisation this deal has now come up?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Regarding the availability of naphtha, as I have already said, we have got enough naphtha. There is no question of talking to the World Bank or convincing the World Bank.

Shri Alvares: He has not understood my question. I have already repeated my question twice.

Mr. Speaker: If it has not been answered, would he kindly repeat it?

Shri Alvares: I had asked the following question. Now that the World Bank team has conceded or are in agreement with the Government of India's position that fertiliser factories built hereafter with American collaboration should be based on locally produced naphtha instead of on imported liquid ammonia as was being insisted upon before, may I know how far there has been progress registered with these companies who had been holding back so far?

Shri Alagesan: There is a little confusion in the hon. Member's mind. He wants to know what progress has been made. We have never waited for the World Bank to accept this position. We have been going ahead on the basis of making our fertilisers with indigenous naphtha. So, the concession that the World Bank has made has not made any difference, because we have been proceeding on the basis of locally produced naphtha.

Shri Alvares: Of course, it does, because the American companies will not proceed unless the World Bank gives the clearance.

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member should listen to me.

Many collaborations have been concluded on the basis of indigenous naphtha and not imported ammonia. So, the concession of the World Bank has not made any difference.

Mr. Speaker: He is only asking whether any scheme is there with American collaboration for fertiliser production based on naphtha which is indigenously available.

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Goa is one such and Mangalore is another such.

Mr. Speaker: He will be interested in Goa.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that Government themselves as well as private entrepreneurs are finding it so difficult to establish these fertiliser factories for various reasons, have Government thought of giving any special facilities and also assistance to these private entrepreneurs to fulfil the obligations that they have taken upon themselves in order to fulfil the target that the country is placing before itself in regard to fertiliser production in our country?

Shri Alagesan: As far as the private sector fertiliser factories go, we have said that the foreign collaborator can hold 51 per cent, that is, majority shares. We have also assured the Indian partner that there will be no dearth of rupee finance, and institutions will finance the rupee part of the expenditure. So, these two concessions are there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहताहूं, माननीय मंत्री जो ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि हमें कुछ जापान से सहायता बहुत जल्द मिलने वाली है और हम उर्वरक कारखाना लगाने वाले हैं, तो यह कहां लगने वाला है, जापान से किस आधार पर सहायता मिलने वाली है, क्या कोई शर्त उसमें लगी हुई है और उससे कितना उत्पादन उस कारखाने से होगा ?

Shri Alagesan: It is commercial credit which is offered on these terms. A certain amount is paid in the beginning. Then, after some years we pay the debt on a deferred basis, in the course of ten years or so.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह कहां लगने वाला है और कितनी राशि मिलने वाली है ?

Shri Alagesan: All that is under consideration.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know whether there were any conditions put by the foreign collaborators from America regarding (a) the return on the invested capital, and (b) the markets in which the fertilisers will be sold after meeting the indigenous requirements?

Shri Alagesan: There was no condition put as far as the pay-back was concerned, because in these chemical fertiliser factories we may expect to pay back within five years; they know it and they have not made any condition of it.

As far as selling in a particular area is concerned, one collaborator insisted that a certain area should be earmarked for them. We told them that the very fact that we had given price freedom and the freedom to distribute would be nullified if one area was earmarked for a particular factory. So, we said that the other people also should be free to go and sell in any area as they please.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The crux of the problem seems to be that our fertiliser production programme is considerably behind hand. We would like to know whether the programme is being pruned or efforts for augmenting the fertiliser production are being undertaken now and stepped up?

Shri Alagesan: Our target is to establish a capacity of 2.4 million tonnes in the Fourth Plan and we have taken various steps in that regard. I have got the various factories and their capacities. For the benefit of the hon. Member I may give some figures.

Mr. Speaker: Are there many figures? In that case he could lay a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Alagesan: I shall be giving only three or four figures. In 1967-68, a capacity of 300,000 tonnes will be established. In 1969-70 a capacity of 4.5 lakhs tonnes will be established. In 1970-71, a capacity of 8.8 lakhs tonnes will be established, and in 1971-72, that is, the first year of the Fifth Plan, a capacity of 6.3 lakhs tonnes will be established, and all these total up to 2.6 million tonnes. So, even if all this does not come up in the last year of the Fourth Plan, we are hoping to have all these things by the first year of the Fifth Plan.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the fertiliser production is proceeding in a somewhat pragmatic and haphazard manner as and when possible, both in the public and in the private sector, both with for-

eign capital and with indigenous capital, may I know whether Government have any proposal to exercise overall control over the prices and distribution of the finished product, whichever unit it may come out of?

Shri Ranga: They are doing it now and they are profiteering.

Shri Alagesan: I agree with the hon. Member when he says that the fertiliser production programme is proceeding on a pragmatic basis. But I should join issue with him when he says that it is proceeding on a haphazard basis. It is not proceeding on a haphazard basis.

He wants to know whether we shall control the prices. We have said, and that is one of the conditions that we wanted to enunciate for attracting private foreign capital, that any factory that would be licensed or for which a letter of intent will be issued by March, 1967 will have the freedom to price its products and distribute its products as they feel right for seven years after they go into production.

Shri Ranga: But nobody has come forward till now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What has happened to the fertiliser project in Kanpur? The land was acquired and everything was done there. I would like to know whether Kanpur is going to have a fertiliser plant or not.

Shri Alagesan: I have already answered this question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Foreign Private Capital for Fertilizer Industry

\+

SNQ.3. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has made a fresh demand that Government should either accept the Bank's suggestion for inviting foreign private capital to develop Fertilizer Industry in private sector or forgo the institutional assistance to this vital sector of economy;

(b) whether there is a proposal to float a new consortium consisting of leading American Chemical and Petroleum Companies to assist in setting up a chain of Fertilizer Plants in the Private Sector in India; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to these demands and proposals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). The World Bank have revived a proposal of assembling a Consortium for investing in fertilizer projects in India. This was discussed by the Finance Minister when he went to Washington. The Finance Minister duly explained that we have got experience of the previous consortium, namely Bechtel, and how it was not possible to accept those conditions.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in the two alternative proposals for foreign private investment given by the World Bank recently, there was no stipulation with regard to the use of such indigenous raw materials like liquid ammonia which are available within the country? If so, which are the three projects in respect of which this stipulation is not in the agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): All this has been covered fairly widely in the questions already answered today. We have stated that we are going to have surplus naphtha in the country for a number of years and we will base our fertiliser factories on indigenous raw materials.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it has been stipulated that

the raw materials available in the country will be utilised?

Shri Alagesan: Yes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the main difficulty in finalising the collaboration deal for the fertiliser industry is the insistence of foreign investors to use imported raw materials to get a good price therefor, when ample quantities of raw materials are available within the country? If so, have Government made it clear that under no circumstances can there be any sell-out of the national interests for the sake of securing collaboration for setting up fertiliser factories here?

Shri Alagesan: We are anxious to put up fertiliser factories and increase our fertiliser production. We shall see that national interests do not suffer in the process.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From press reports, it appears that after the refusal of the Finance Minister to entertain the consortium idea consisting of leading American chemical and petroleum companies, they are also making a sort of compromise formula in substitution of the consortium. What is that compromise formula, and to what extent will it bring foreign private capital from the US into the fertiliser industry in the country?

Shri Alagesan: We are not aware of any compromise formula.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the proposal made by the World Bank for a new consortium been withdrawn, and is, for the time being, dead? Or is it still under consideration in some form or other?

Shri Alagesan: As is indicated in the question, this consortium proposal was revived in the context of foreign private capital not flowing into the country to set up fertiliser plants. We have announced concessions. We sent a delegation. Many private companies in America showed interest in this proposition. But the net result has been nothing much. Only one company has come forward with a proposal and that too a very high-cost one.

So in this context, the World Bank revived the question of consortium to which the Finance Minister explained our previous experience and how that will cause a lot of delay. So there is no question and anything being kept anywhere or anything coming in our way.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether in view of the difficulties that the Government of India faced with some of the American parties in regard to the future fertiliser programme, the Government of India at all broached the subject with the World Bank in the beginning so that the World Bank has now changed the opinion, to have another consortium? Did the Government of India take any initiative?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir, the initiative that we take was enumerated by me. A high level delegation also went to explan the fertiliser position in this country as it was hoped that many foreign American companies will be prepared to come to India and invest their money and put up factories. That is one of the steps that we took. As I mentioned, it did not come to much; only one party came and that too with a high cost proportion.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the hon. Minister stated somewhere outside this House that whether foreign collaboration and financial assistance is or is not there, Government would go on with its fertiliser plan and if so may I know whether the hon. Minister sticks to that proposition and he is prepared to go on with the planned production of fertiliser whether there is or there is not aid from abroad?

Shri Alagesan: There are three ways of putting up a fertiliser factory. One is, foreign private capital joins the Indian capital and a factory is put up. The second is to arrange suppliers' credit which may be available to Government or to private sector in the country and thus a factory is put up. Thirdly, if either of these two means does not exist, since we have accorded the highest priority for fertiliser production in the country, we have to set apart our own free foreign exchange resources so that we may put up a factory. I stand by that statement.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not a fact that the latest advice of the World Bank to the Finance Minister when he visited Washington last time was to allow American private capital to come into this country on its own exorbitant terms and if it has been the advice of the high executives of the United States to squeeze them out after five years? As the Government realised the trap in it and, if so, have they outright rejected this formula?

Shri Alagesan: I have made it abundantly clear that we are not enamoured of the new consortium because we have had a bad experience. We have made it abundantly clear.

Shri Tyagi: Are the Government aware of the fact that after the hesitancy on the part of the United States in giving us aid on the food front has been publicised in India, the general reaction of the people is to avoid taking any help from outside? Are the Government aware of this?

Shri Alagesan: We are not here to rule out help especially when it is offered on suitable terms, terms which are not contrary to national interest. We should be prepared to accept help when it is offered on terms that do not go against our interest.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On the one hand the Minister says that the Government will not accept terms which are not conducive to the dignity and interest of the country. On the other hand the Minister says that the effort for fertiliser is being stepped up every day and they want to make the country self sufficient in fertiliser. How is the Minister going to reconcile these two statements, especially when our own financial position is so tight?

Shri Alagesan: I do not see any contradiction in what I said. We are prepared to take aid and invite private foreign capital when it comes on suitable terms. I said that we were prepared to accept commercial credits for putting up fertiliser factory. I also said that if by these things we are not able to reach our targets, we should be able to allot free foreign exchange for this purpose.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know the reason for the hesitancy and the reluctance of the American consortium to co-operate with the Central Government in setting up fertiliser factories is that they want to see the performance of the Congress Party in the coming general elections as they want to wait until then and see the results? Is that the impression?

Shri Alagesan: It is said, and many people have told me, that these people are waiting to see what will be the results after the general elections.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

International Indian Ocean Expedition for Food

*455. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the results of the investigations having been carried on by the International Indian Ocean Expedition has led to discovery of food and mineral resources; and

(b) the extent to which such discovery has been exploited by Government towards our food requirements and other economic uses?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The investigations in the International Indian Ocean Expedition have enabled location of areas in the Indian Ocean which are biologically productive and hence potentially rich in fisheries. In regard to mineral resources, some deep ocean desposits of manganese nodules have been dscovered in the Indian Ocean.

(b) The exploitation has to await more intensive studies on selected areas, leading to quantitative assessment of these resources and feasibility studies.

Compulsory Insurance Scheme for Employees in hazardous trades

*458. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to provide compulsory insurance for workers in hazardous occupations during the Fourth Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the categories of workers who are at present denied this facility by the Life Insurance Corporation?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7390/66].

Nagas' Entry into Mizo Hills from East Pakistan

*459. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about the 3rd September, 1966, a gang of three hundred armed Nagas entered Mizo-Hills from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Security Force in the area succeeded in making a contact with this gang, or these hostiles again managed to elude our Forces and escaped into Nagaland?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). An armed gang of 300 Nagas and 200 Mizo hostiles entered Mizo district from East Pakistan on or about 3rd September, 1966.

(c) While our security forces did make contact with the gang and inflicted casualties, it was not possible to prevent it from breaking up into small groups and disappearing in the forests, and many of them finding their way into Nagaland.

Two Saturdays as holidays

*460. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 763 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to have two Saturdays a month as holidays for Government establishments has

since been finally considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The general question of holidays to be observed in the civil offices of the Government of India, including whether offices should be closed on two Saturdays in a month, is still under consideration.

National Minimum Wage

***461. Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Priya Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of introducing a national minimum wage for workers throughout the country has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). It is proposed to refer the question of fixation of a national minimum wage to the National Commission on Labour which is being set up shortly.

Commissioner for Grievances

***462. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Grievances has analysed the complaints received by him; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the consequential remedial measures taken in the matter, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7391/68].

The general finding of the Commissioner is that the existing arrangements in Ministries/Departments to deal with public grievances are not adequate. The expectation was that a person unconnected with the decision which gave rise to the complaint, would examine the grievance. This expectation has not been fulfilled and by and large complaints continue to be dealt with by those from whose decisions the complaints arose.

The Commissioner has made certain recommendations in this regard which are under consideration of Government.

Social Security Schemes for Labourers

***463. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the social security schemes for labourers and workers; and

(b) by what time, the decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance and the Provident Fund Schemes which provide benefits to workers and their families in cases of sickness, maternity, employment injury, retirement and old age have been in operation for a number of years. Proposals for introduction of new Schemes of Unemployment Insurance and Retirement and Family Pension for workers are under consideration.

Demand for Separate Hill State in Assam

464. Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire Khasi and Jaintia Hill people in Assam including those holding allegiance to the present ruling party are in favour of a separate Hill State within the Indian Union;

(b) if so, the state of discussions with the Hill People's Conference;

(c) whether it is a fact that except the Mikir Hills, all others are in favour of a separate Hill State; and

(d) how long will it take to arrive at a final decision?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (d). The Cabinet Committee on the Report of the Commission on the Hill Areas of Assam had discussions with the representatives of certain political organisations in the hill areas of Assam, in August and September, 1966, with a view to ascertaining their view points, and the measure of agreement between them, on the recommendations of the Commission. During these discussions, divergent views were expressed by the representatives of the political parties, some in favour of a separate hill State, some in favour of statehood for individual Districts and some against the formation of a separate State or States. The views and suggestions put forward by them, as to future administrative set up of the hill areas of Assam, are under consideration.

Memorial to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

***465. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 494 on the 17th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the matter regarding the Memorial to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and his colleagues has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). It has been decided to erect a memorial to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose at Port Blair, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Standard of Education

***466. Dr. Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that simultaneously with the expansion programme in education during the fifteen years, the standards of education throughout the country have fallen; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bring about qualitative improvement in our Schools and Colleges?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The question is very wide in its ambit, covering as it does, primary education, secondary education, collegiate education, university education, etc., and it would not be correct to say that standards of education have fallen in all these sectors of education. It will be more correct to say that facilities for teaching in the larger bulk of institutions have not been able to keep pace with the tremendous increase in numbers in recent years.

(b) Government appointed in July 1964 an Education Commission, comprising of Indian and foreign educationists, to examine the entire spectrum of education and to suggest ways and means of bringing the educational programme in tune with the

present requirements. The report of the Commission was submitted in the last week of June, 1966. Steps for effecting improvements will be considered in the light of the examination of the recommendations of the Commission at the level of the Central Government, as well as at the level of State Governments.

Production of Kerosene Oil

*467. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the commissioning of the Cochin Refinery and expansion of Barauni and Koyali Refineries;

(b) the additional production of kerosene oil likely to be achieved by the progress made in the above Refineries; and

(c) how far it will meet the growing demands of kerosene oil in the country?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Cochin refinery was commissioned on 15th September, 1966. The construction works relating to expansion of Barauni from 2 to 3 million tonnes are progressing and it is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1967. The construction work relating to Gujarat refinery's expansion to 3 million tonnes is also under way and it may be ready for expanded operation by September, 1967.

(b) and (c). The additional production of kerosene/A.T.F. when the Barauni, Koyali and Cochin refineries operate at 2 million tonnes per annum each will be about 50,000 tonnes per month. Even with the growth in demand, it would be possible to discontinue imports of A.T.F. and reduce import of kerosene during 1967.

Cost of Production of Crude Oil

*468. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked for information about the costs/cost of production of crude oil per ton in the main oil producing regions of the world from foreign Governments or foreign Company sources;

(b) if not, whether they have made any estimates of their own; and

(c) how these figures supplied by the foreign Governments/Oil Companies or estimated by themselves compare with the costs/cost of production of crude oil produced in the public sector in India?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Workers' Participation in Management

*469. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units that have introduced workers' participation in management;

(b) the prospect of extension of the scheme to other units, specially in the public sector;

(c) innovations, if any, introduced in the scheme to make it more popular and acceptable to both, the employer and the employees; and

(d) the progress achieved in augmenting production as a result of the operation of the scheme?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri

Jagjivan Ram): (a) 137 industrial establishments both in the public and private sector have introduced the scheme of Joint Management Councils.

(b) It is hoped that in due course a sufficient number of establishments, specially in the public sector suitable for the purpose would introduce the scheme.

(c) and (d). Those are under active consideration of the sub-committee of the Committee on Labour Management Cooperation.

Nationalisation of Private Oilfields

*470. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. K. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the private oilfields in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the nationalisation proposal?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नियुक्तियां

*471. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में विभिन्न राज्यों से आये हुए व्यक्तियों की पृथक्-पृथक् (एक) 15 अगस्त, 1947 को कितनी संख्या थी तथा (दो) इस समय कितनी संख्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : इस बारे में सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । सूचना को एकत्रित करने में जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनके बारे में एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ऐसी कोई जन-गणना कभी नहीं की जिसका आधार यह रहा हो कि उनमें से विभिन्न राज्यों से पृथक्-पृथक् कितने व्यक्ति आये थे । इसके अलावा 15 अगस्त, 1947 की स्थिति के अनुसार आंकड़े प्राप्त करने का कोई प्रयत्न निम्नलिखित कारणों से व्यर्थ होगा :—

(i) बहुत से ऐसे कार्यालय जो 15 अगस्त, 1947 को अस्तित्व में थे या तो समाप्त हो गये या फिर अन्य कार्यालयों में मिला दिये गये हैं ।

(ii) अगस्त, 1947 से अब तक मंत्रालयों/विभागों/कार्यालयों का कई बार पुनर्गठन किया जा चका है । इसके अलावा अधिकांश फाइलें अब तक नष्ट की जा चुकी होंगी ।

(iii) कुछ केन्द्रीय सेवाओं का भी पुनर्गठन किया जा चुका है; और

(iv) वर्तमान मंत्रालयों/विभागों/कार्यालयों में से कोई भी ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं होगा कि इस बारे में ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े दे सके कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को विभिन्न राज्यों से आये हुए व्यक्तियों की विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में पृथक्-पृथक् कया संख्या थी ।

2. जहां तक इस समय के आंकड़ों का प्रश्न है, जब तक प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से पूछताछ न की जाय तब तक, यह निर्धारित करने में कठिनाई होगी कि कोई अधिकारी किस राज्य से सम्बन्ध रखता है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों के बारे में यह कठिनाई विशेष रूप से सामने आयेगी जो स्वयं अथवा जिनके माता-पिता एक राज्य से

दूसरे में आते जाते रहे हों। इन आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करने का मतलब होगा कि सारे देश में फैले हुए लगभग 25 लाख केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उनके राज्यों के अनुसार पूरी जनगणना की जाये और इसमें पर्याप्त व्यय तथा समय लगेगा। इन आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करने में लगने वाला श्रम तथा व्यय उनकी उपयोगिता की तुलना में बहुत अधिक होगा।

3. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार राज्य के अन्तर्गत नियोजन अथवा नियुक्ति के बारे में सभी नागरिकों को समान अवसर प्राप्त है। केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भरती के लिये निवास-स्थान सम्बन्धी कोई बन्धन नहीं लगाये गये है, और केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नियुक्ति के लिये प्रतियोगिता के अवसर सभी राज्यों के उम्मीदवारों को समान रूप से प्राप्त है।

Selection of Teachers for National Award

*472. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for selecting Teachers from Primary and Secondary Schools for National Award;

(b) whether any special facilities such as education of children or medical treatment after retirement, are provided to those Teachers who are so honoured; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) To be eligible for consideration for a National Award a teacher should have:

(i) at least 20 years of recognised teaching service to his credit;

(ii) good reputation in the local community;

(iii) academic efficiency and desire for improvement;

(iv) genuine interest in and love for children; and

(v) active interest in social life and activities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Soviet Collaboration for Oil Exploration

*473. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Oil Companies have offered to collaborate with Government in exploring oil in India;

(b) whether negotiations in this regard have been completed; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Financial Position of Indian Trade Unions

*474. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently carried out a survey of the financial position of the Indian Trade Unions;

(b) the main findings of the survey;

(c) the legislative measures proposed to remedy the weaknesses of the trade unions; and

(d) the changes in the field of industrial relations and labour policy proposed to be made in the Fourth Plan period to strengthen the Trade Union movement?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India are considering proposals for a comprehensive amendment of the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Whitley Councils

*475. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri A. P. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to set up Whitley Councils for Central Government Employees has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether the employees' organisations have made any suggestions regarding the scheme; and

(d) if so, the nature of the suggestions made by the employees' organisations and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration was inaugurated on 28th October, 1966.

(b) Copies of the Scheme were placed on the Table of the House on 20th April, 1966.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7392/66].

Return of Migrants to Pakistan

*476. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who had gone over to Pak-occupied Kashmir during the Indo-Pak conflict but who have now returned to Kashmir;

(b) whether there has been a change in Government's policy with regard to these people; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allowing these people to return?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). There has been no change in Government's policy in regard to these people. However some persons have managed to return as it was not possible to prevent the surreptitious return of some persons from time to time. The State Government's estimate in October, 1966 was that about 800 families had returned till then.

वालफाट तथा डोंज

*477. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डैनयल वालफाट तथा उसके सह-अपराधी के विरुद्ध कितने मामलों का अभी फैसला किया जाना है;

(ख) क्या उन मामलों से जिनके बारे में निर्णय दिया जा चुका है पता चला है कि उनके साथ कुछ भारतीयों की भी सांठगांठ थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन भारतीयों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जिन चार मामलों की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच आयोग ने की थी, उनमें से तीन पर अभी न्यायालय द्वारा निर्णय दिया जाना है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Commercial Credit Offer by E.N.I.

*478. **Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly two-thirds of the $100 million commercial credit offered by the Italian State-owned oil firm E.N.I. some years ago has been allowed to lapse; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The lapse was unfortunate since Government was not aware till December, 1965 that the Italian Government had not extended the licence given to E.N.I. for operating this credit beyond 31st December, 1966.

दिल्ली पुलिस की शिकायतें

*479. **श्री शिंकरे :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री गुलशन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस के कांस्टेबलों को सर्दी, गर्मी तथा वर्षा ऋतुओं के लिये पूरी वर्दियां नहीं दी जाती है, यद्यपि उन्हें चौबीस घण्टे ड्यूटी पर रहना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल थोड़े से ही कांस्टेबल को रिहायशी क्वार्टर दिये जाते हैं और वह भी थोड़ी अवधि के लिये ही;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को गजेटिड छुट्टियों में भी न तो कोई छुट्टियां ही मिलती है और न ही उनको कोई समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस के कांस्टेबलों को वर्दी की चीजें विभिन्न पदों तथा विशिष्ट कर्त्तव्यों के लिये पंजाब पुलिस नियमों के अनुसार दी जाती हैं ।

(ख) रिहायश की वर्तमान स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये आगामी 24 महीनों में व्यय किये जाने के लिये 50,00,000 रु० लागत का निवास-स्थान बनाने का एक जबर्दस्त कार्यक्रम अभी हाल ही में स्वीकार किया गया है । पुलिस कर्मचारियों को निवासस्थान देने के लिये समय की किसी सीमा की कोई शर्त नहीं है ।

(ग) दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को कोई समयोपरि भत्ता पाने का अधिकार नहीं है । जब कभी लगातार 9 घण्टे से अधिक समय की ड्यूटी लगती है तब या तो उनके खाने की व्यवस्था और जहां कहीं उसकी सुविधा न हो वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा 1.25 रु० तक प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से लोक सेवा की अनिवार्यता के विचार से देने की मंजूरी दी गई है । जहां तक राजपत्रित छुट्टियों का प्रश्न है, कांस्टेबलों के बड़े भाग को इस प्रकार की छुट्टी देना सम्भव नहीं है । छुट्टियों के दिनों पर भारी व्यवस्था-कार्य करना होता है क्योंकि ये छुट्टियां राष्ट्रीय/धार्मिक उत्सव या अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के आगमन के दिनों पर पड़ती हैं । किन्तु कार्यपालक कर्मचारियों को वर्ष में 15 दिन

का और दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्य कर्मचारियों को 12 दिन का आकस्मिक अवकाश प्रदान किया जाता है ।

(घ) संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र दिल्ली के अराजपत्रित पुलिस कर्मचारियों के काम और रहन-सहन की स्थिति की जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने एक आयोग नियुक्त किया है ।

Superannuation

2088. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the broad principles which have been laid down about the extension or re-employment of superannuated officers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7393/66].

Use of Malayalam in Kerala

2089. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special officer appointed for the introduction of Malayalam in Kerala has submitted any report; and

(b) whether it is a fact that even now replies to representations in Malayalam are being sent in English?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders were issued by the State Government in October, 1965 that communications received in the Malayalam language should be replied to in the same language. No instances of non-observance of these orders have come to the notice of the State Government.

महाराष्ट्र में डाकघर

2090. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1966-67 में महाराष्ट्र में कितने उप-डाकघरों को मुख्य डाकघर तथा शाखा डाकघर बनाने का विचार है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): 1966-67 के दौरान किसी भी उप डाकघर को प्रधान डाकघर में बदलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । किन्तु इसी अवधि में एक उप डाकघर को शाखा डाकघर में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके अलावा, 1966-67 के दौरान दो उप डाकघरों को शाखा डाकघरों में पहले ही बदला जा चुका है ।

डाक व तार कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

2091. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में 30 जून, 1966 तक कितने डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर दिये गये ; और

(ख) क्या 1966-67 में उस राज्य में डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) 2485 ।

(ख) जी हां । 62 यूनिट बनाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है, जिनमें से कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों की 10 यूनिटें निर्माणाधीन हैं ।

महाराष्ट्र में किराये की इमारतों में डाकघर

2092. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1966 को महाराष्ट्र में कितने डाकघर किराये की इमारतों में से में काम कर रहे थे ;

(ख) 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में अब तक कुल कितना किराया दिया गया है ; और

(ग) ये डाकघर कब तक अपनी इमारतों में काम करना आरम्भ कर देंगे ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) 1045 ।

(ख)

1964-65	1965-66
11,33,568 रुपये	17,10,625 रुपये

(ग) कोई ठीक समय नहीं बताया जा सकता ।

Salary Scale of Joint Secretaries

2093. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced drastic changes in the salary scale of the Joint Secretaries in the Central Government by modifying the rules relating to efficiency bar;

(b) if so, the details of the changes and modifications made; and

(c) when the new rules are likely to be enforced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No drastic changes have been made. The earlier orders provided for the drawal of the first increment in the salary scale of Joint Secretaries after a positive assessment had been made in each case of the performance of the Officer. Under the revised orders, it has been decided that while assessment of performance need not be linked with the drawal of increment, a positive assessment of performance should be made so as to ensure that only those officers who were fully suitable were permitted to continue in posts of Joint Secretary.

(c) The instructions have come into force on 19th November, 1966.

Pay Scales of D. S. Ps. in Delhi

2094. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since 1961 an Inspector of Police in Delhi starts at an initial basic pay of Rs. 325 whereas a Deputy Superintendent Police starts at Rs. 300 as initial basic pay;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Deputy Superintendents Police of Delhi in this connection and, if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the reasons for this anomaly and for not revising the grades so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The initial basic pay of Inspectors of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in Delhi, is as follows:—

(i) Inspectors of Police (other than Prosecution Inspectors).	Rs. 325/- in the scale of Rs. 325—15—475.
(ii) Inspectors of Police (Prosecution).	Rs. 320/- in the scale of Rs. 320—15—470—EB—15—530.
(iii) Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Rs. 300/- in the scale of Rs. 300—25—475—EB—25—650—30—800 Selection Grade Rs. 900/- fixed.

The basic pay of an Inspector of Police in Delhi is in the Central scales of pay and includes an element of dearness allowance merged in it. The basic pay of Deputy Superintendents of Police, does not include any merged dearness allowance and is according to the Punjab scales of pay, which have been incorporated in the

scales of pay of Delhi-Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service.

Previously, the pay of an Inspector of Police of the Delhi Police, promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Delhi Police, was fixed by deducting the element of merged dearness allowance in his pay as Inspector of Police. This resulted in reduction of basic pay on promotion. Representations were received against such fixation of pay. The method of pay fixation has now been revised with effect from 1st June, 1966, so as to ensure that the basic pay of an Inspector of Police in Delhi promoted as Deputy Superintendent of Police, is not reduced.

Plant for Liquid Petroleum Gas

2095. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plant for converting refinery gas into liquid petroleum gas is likely to be set up in Gauhati;

(b) whether some machinery is proposed to be imported to set up the plant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum ann Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The scheme envisages a production of 2500 tonnes of L.P.G. per year with an expansion potentiality upto 6000 tonnes. The details of the machinery to be imported would be available only after the scheme is finalised.

Special Telephone to Trace Malicious Calls

2096. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special circuit has been designed by the P. & T. Department to help trace malicious calls in the automatic exchanges;

(b) if so, the details of its working; and

(c) the conditions for getting the benefit of the new system?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The automatic telephone exchange equipment is designed so that the subscriber originating a call can disconnect the line when he wants. A malicious caller takes advantage of this and disconnects the call after a short malicious conversation and thus escapes detection.

The only way to trace the caller is by drawing the attention of the exchange staff who, if given sufficient time i.e., if the call continues for some time and the caller does not disconnect, can trace the calling line, specially busy it and detect the calling number. The present method of calling the attention of the exchange staff is indirect. Every call to the complaining subscriber is monitored and if found malicious, the tracing action is instituted.

The new equipment will enable a complaining subscriber to invite the attention of the exchange staff by just pressing a button, thus speeding up the whole process of tracing and detection.

(c) Any subscriber who has a genuine complaint about receiving malicious calls on his telephone would have the benefit of this facility.

Sirmur Gadi

2097. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in regard to the succession to the Gadi of Sirmur in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

Closure of Law Faculty in Delhi University

2098. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University, Faculty of Law was closed down from the 12th September, 1966 to the 1st October, 1966 in view of the law students' agitation; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter of holding Bar Council Examination?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting: (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the University of Delhi.

Manufacture of Urea from Naphtha

2099. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilisers corporation of India have asked the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona to supply the detailed technical know-how of manufacturing Urea from Naphtha on a commercial scale;

(b) if so, the response thereto; and

(c) the broad terms of the agreement entered into by Government with the two Italian firms for the manufacture of Urea from Naphtha?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The agreement for suppliers' credit for ammonia and urea plants at Durgapur and Cochin is with the Italian firms M|s. Montecatini-Edison and M|s. Ansaldo who have offered $30 million credit for supply of imported plant and equipment. The broad terms of the credit are:

10 per cent within 24 months of the last shipment.

90 per cent by nine equal instalments from the date of payment of first instalment.

Interest rate at 5.75 per cent p.a. plus the credit insurance rate the total of interest, including credit insurance not to exceed 6 per cent.

C.B.I. study on Student Agitation

2100. Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee consisting of C.B.I. officials and others has been constituted to study the problem of student agitations in the country;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee consisted of the Director, CBI as Convener, Inspectors General of Police, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Madras as members and Shri Venugopala Rao, Deputy

Director of Central Bureau of Investigation as Secretary.

(c) The final report of the Committee is awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

Strike in 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi

2101. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi went on a token strike for non-payment of bonus by the employers;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Newspaper was not issued to the readers for several days as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government had intervened in the matter to bring both the parties to mutual understanding; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) The Hindustan Times was not issued from 11th September to 15th September, 1966 as a result of the lay-off of workers by the management consequent on the alleged go-slow stoppage of work by the employees for short durations, etc.

(c) As a result of the intervention of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration, lay-off was withdrawn on 15th September 1966 and the workers resumed work on the night of the same day.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Price of Naphtha

2102. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in price of naphtha is likely to raise the cost of production of fertilisers in our country; and

(b) whether this matter has been taken up with the International Finance Corporation and if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government of India have taken a decision that no increase in the ex-refinery price of naphtha would be allowed on account of devaluation and the price would continue to be determined on the pre-devaluation basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Wages of Scavengers

2103. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study team has been set up to inquire into the service conditions and wages of the sweepers working all over the country;

(b) if so, the functions and scope of the study team; and

(c) whether any time-limit has been set for the submission of its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). The whole matter is under consideration.

Wage Board for Film Industry

2105. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleas-

ed to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 640 on the 24th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Study Group for setting up of a Wage Board for the Film Industry has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up a Wage Board for the film industry in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Study Group.

Petro-Chemical Complexes

2106. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at with any foreign firm for establishing any Petro-chemical Complex; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Grievances Body in the Universities

2107. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of having a Grievances Body in the Universities throughout the country on the pattern of Rajasthan, Jodhpur and Udaipur Universities to tackle student rebe'liousness has been considered; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) and (b). The Conference of Vice-Chancellors and educationists held in October, 1966 considered the question of setting up of Advisory Councils of teachers' and students' representatives on the lines recommended by the Education Commission. The Conference recommended that immediate action should be taken to set up a suitable machinery for discussing periodically and regularly with the students their needs so that remedial action, wherever possible, is taken expeditiously. This recommendation has been communicated to all the universities.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme

2108. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coal mines and ancillary organisations covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme and the total number of subscribers during 1965-66;

(b) the total sum outstanding in the books of the office against the defaulting employers; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the same and the nature of penalties imposed on the defaulters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) Coal mines and ancillary organisations covered upto August, 1966 —1,287.

(ii) subscribers during 1965-66— 4,38,565.

(b) Rs. 2,98,78,880 as on 31-3-1966.

(c) (i) Certificate cases for the realisation of a sum of Rs. 1.49 crores were pending in courts on 31-3-1966 while on the same date, other action by way of issue of reminders and

show cause notices and prosecutions was also in progress for realisation of the balance of Rs. 1.50 crores.

(ii) Fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,000 are imposed in prosecutions resulting in conviction.

Joint Management Councils in Public Undertakings

2109. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1959 on the 10th August, 1966 and state the steps so far taken by Government to implement the decision to establish Joint Management Councils in Public Undertakings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The 5th meeting of the Heads of Public Sector Undertakings held in July, 1966 inter-alia recommended that (i) public sector undertakings should make every effort to set up Joint Management Councils wherever these have not been set up so far, (ii) possibilities of converting the Emergency Production Committees into Joint Management Councils might also be explored and (iii) it should be the task of managements in the public sector undertakings to train and prepare the workers for running of Canteens, Cooperative stores, etc.

These recommendations have been brought to the notice of all the Heads of the public sector undertakings and they have been requested to implement the same under intimation to this Ministry.

Employment of Repatriates from Burma in the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Stores, New Delhi

2110. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have issued instructions to all Ministries/Public Undertakings, to assign priority in employment to the repatriates from Burma;

(b) whether the Ministry of Food and Agriculture transmitted these instructions to the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Stores, New Delhi in this behalf;

(c) if so, number of applications received from the Burmese repatriates and the number of persons appointed; and

(d) if answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Instructions were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 4th October, 1965. to all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India that repatriates from Burma who have migrated to India on or after 1st June, 1963, should be accorded, for employment through Employment Exchange under the Central Government, over-riding priority (in Priority III) in their home State and Priority III in other States. As for Public Undertakings, Ministry of Rehabilitation have suggested to Ministries concerned with such Undertakings that, without prejudice to the claims of employees declared surplus from other Public Sector Undertakings and persons ousted from land acquired for projects, a certain percentage of vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings be made available to repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.

(b) The Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Stores, New Delhi, is not a Public Undertaking but is a Society registered under the Bombay Registration of Societies Act, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. This Society is also not under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Hence the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation have not transmitted the instructions re-

ferred to in the reply to part (a) of the Question, to the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Stores, New Delhi. In fact, these instructions are not applicable to this body, which is neither a Government office, nor a Public Undertaking.

(c) No application from repatriates from Burma has been received in the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Stores, New Delhi, for appointment therein and no repatriate from Burma is serving in the Stores.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (b) of the Question.

Home Secretary, West Bengal Government

2111. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3703 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the decision on the proposal from the West Bengal Government regarding upgrading of the post of latter's Home Secretary to that of a Commissioner has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Meeting of National Integration Council

2112. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 757 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a meeting of the National and Emotional Integration Council has since been held;

(b) if so, the nature of the decisions taken at this meeting; and

(c) the Resolutions passed and recommendations made at the first meeting of the National and Emotional Integration Council which have not been implemented so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The recommendations made by the National Integration Council at its first meeting, which could not be implemented so far, are as under:

1. Code of Conduct for Students (Para 9 of the proceedings).

2. Code for Elections to the different bodies at various levels in the Panchayati Raj Scheme. (Para 14 of the proceedings).

3. Removal of restrictions on Admission to the Universities and Educational Institutions in different States. (Para 15 of the proceedings).

Armed Posts by Nagas

2113. Shri Shinkre:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Manipur has revealed that armed posts have been set up by the Naga Hostiles opposite our security posts in that area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at times there is a confrontation between the Naga Hostiles and people of that area; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are taking all necessary steps to protect the people and properties in the area affected by the Naga hostiles.

Pak Smuggler

2114. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3735 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the arrest of the Pakistani smuggler have since been concluded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Alleged beating by Police in Trichur

2115. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4265 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations in the case regarding the alleged beating by police in Trichur have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The investigation into the allegations that a few policemen of the Malabar Special Police were assaulted has been completed. The case is proposed to be put up for trial.

Oil and Gas in Jammu and Kashmir

2116. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has explored the pefroleum gas in Kashmir Valley and Oil in the Samba—Kathua belt and the Rajouri area of Jammu; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes; the investigation is still in progress.

Student-Police clash at Law Minister's Residence in New Delhi

2117. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one hundred people were injured in a student-police clash outside the Law Minister's House on the 3rd September, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the incident; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) One hundred and three persons (52 students, 4 bus passengers and 47 policemen) received injuries during clash between students and police outside the residence of Law Minister on the 3rd September, 1966.

(b) The students of Delhi University held demonstration outside the residence of Law Minister on 3rd September, 1966 in support of demands of Law students. During the procession and demonstration they became unruly, brick-bated the police force on duty, damaged the public and private transport on the road and damaged the gate

lights of nearby houses. The assembly was declared unlawful by the Additional District Magistrate on duty and was ordered to disperse. Since they did not obey the warning, they were lathi-charged and were dispersed.

(c) The agitation was ill-advised. A case was registered by the police under the various provisions of the I.P.C. and 60 persons were arrested. The case was subsequently withdrawn.

Appointment of Judges in U.P.

2118. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to amend the Constitution to legalise the appointment of Judges in Uttar Pradesh whose appointment had been declared illegal due to the recent Supreme Court Judgment which found a flaw in the method of appointing District Judges; and

(b) if so, when such an amendment is likely to be brought forth?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current session of Parliament if possible.

Bombs found behind U.P. Roadways Station, Gorakhpur

2119. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight live bombs were found lying behind the Uttar Pradesh Roadways bus station at Gorakhpur, U.P. on the 3rd September, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the bombs are reported to be practice bombs used for training purposes only.

(b) The matter is being enquired into.

Sanskrit Studies

2120. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a world-wise effort is being made to accord an honoured place to Sanskrit in the framework of education, research and cultural studies;

(b) whether a convention of Sanskrit scholars held under the auspices of the Delhi State Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad made any concrete recommendations in this connection; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Due to its intrinsic merits, Sanskrit already occupies an honoured place in the framework of education, research and cultural studies all over the world. However, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission, several steps have been taken by the Government of India for the propagation and development of Sanskrit.

(b) and (c). The Delhi State Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad at its meeting held in September, 1966 have adopted a number of resolutions emphasising the importance of the study and development of Sanskrit in the country. The Government of India are already seized of the various problems raised in these resolutions.

Division of Services in Punjab

2121. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of division of Punjab Services among the four

succeeding units has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the principle and criteria on which the division was based?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Orders have been issued provisionally dividing the services among the four successor units.

(b) General provisional allocation orders have been issued in respect of officers whose appointments are relatable to localities. Specific provisional allocation orders have been issued in respect of all others. Orders were made on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee of Senior Officers which had been appointed in this behalf. The Committee in formulating their proposals followed the broad principles mentioned in the reply given in this House on 29th July, 1966 (Unstarred Question No. 194).

Mizo National Front Activities

2122. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar;
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Mizo National Front volunteers are continuing their depredations in the Mizo Hills areas;

(b) if so, the number and details of incidents of hostility by the Mizo National Front since July 1966;

(c) the latest law and order situation there;

(d) whether a large number of them are still receiving military training in and engaged in importing arms from East Pakistan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from some minor incidents, there have been 35 incidents of hostility by the Mizo rebels during the period July to November 14, 1966. These were of kidnapping, looting, etc.

(c) The rebels are still active in the rural areas of the district. The situation is better at the administrative centres and other places, where the security forces are stationed.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A number of hostiles are receiving military training in Pakistan. They also try to import arms from Pakistan.

Special Status of Kashmir

2123. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken or are envisaged to bring Kashmir State to the status of other States in the Union of India;

(b) whether the modes, rules and procedures for elections to the Assembly and Parliament have been brought in line with those prevalent in other States, if not, how far they are different and the steps taken or are envisaged to do so now; and

(c) by what time the fundamental right of the citizens of India to have freedom of movement throughout the Union of India and the freedom of owning and acquiring land and property in all parts of the country as envisaged in Part III of the Constitution of India, will be ensured to them without exception of Kashmir?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Articles 81,325,326, 327 and 329 of the Constitution, with suitable modifications, have been applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir enabling direct elections to the House of the People from the State as in the rest of the country.

(b) The law governing the elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative is contained in the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957 and the Rules made thereunder, which in all material respects follow the Acts and Rules applicable to the elections to the Legislative Assemblies in the rest of India and to Parliament.

The Jammu and Kashmir Act however prescribes that a person, who is not a permanent resident of the State as defined in the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, will not be qualified for registration in the electoral rolls for the Assembly constituencies of the State. Accordingly the rolls for Assembly elections do not include the names of "non-permanent residents" of the State, while the rolls for Parliamentary constituencies include their names.

The Representation of the people Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, are being suitably amended to enable direct elections to the House of the People from Jammu and Kashmir to be on the same lines as in the rest of the country.

(c) There is no proposal at present to bring about any change in the existing position.

Liquid Petroleum Gas

2124. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1099 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the utilisation of refinery gas for the manufacture of Liquid Petroleum Gas has since been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Not yet. The scheme prepared by the refinery engineers is still under consideration by the Board of Directors of the Indian Oil Corporation.

Fertilizer Plant, Barauni

2125. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have turned down the request of Bihar Government to establish a Fertilizer Plant at Barauni; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The establishment of a fertilizer factory at Barauni is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

International Copyright Convention

2126. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal of India's withdrawal from the International Copyright Convention; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). This proposal was considered some time ago and it was decided that this issue may be reconsidered only after August, 1967, when the revised version of the Berne Convention will become available.

Commissioner for Public Grievances

2127. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Public Grievances has complained about non-cooperation from the Ministries; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"बन्द" आन्दोलन

2128. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी
श्री सुबोध हंसदा
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ
श्री बड़े
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में देश में राज्यवार कितनी बार "बन्द" आन्दोलन आयोजित किये गये ; और

(ख) इन "बन्द" आन्दोलनों के फलस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मरे तथा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सम्पत्ति को कितनी हानि हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सदन के सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	बन्द आन्दोलनों के आयोजनों की संख्या
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3. राजस्थान	1
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5. उत्तर प्रदेश	1
6. गुजरात	1
7. बिहार	1
8. महाराष्ट्र	2
9. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1

Panchayati Postal System

2129. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States, experiments are going on for Panchayati Postal System;

(b) if so, in which States; and

(c) how far this has proved successful and whether this will be extended to other States also?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maharashtra State.

(c) The scheme is being given a fair trial and its working is being watched. The question of its continuance or otherwise or its extension to other States will be decided after assessing the result of the experiment in Maharashtra Circle.

Study of Causes of Earthquakes in India

2130. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a reconnaissance and study mission from U.N.E.S.C.O. has offered its services to study and investigate the causes of Earthquakes in India;

(b) if so, whether this offer has been accepted by Government; and

(c) whether this mission has started its work and how long it will take to complete it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) In August, 1964 UNESCO offered to send to India, after the occurrence of any severe earthquake, a Reconnaissance and Study Mission to investigate the causes and effects of the earthquake and to prepare an immediate report and make recommendations for such further investigations as may be desirable.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There has been so far no occasion to call for the services of the UNESCO Mission.

E.S.I. Scheme

2131. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers coming under the Employees State Insurance Scheme are given full facility of medical treatment in West Bengal;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether medicines are not made available to them in time; and

(d) whether they staged a demonstration recently to protest against the mismanagement and maladministration of the authority concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Medicines are generally available in time.

(d) On 3rd September, 1966, some insured persons assembled in the office of the Administrative Medical Officer, E.S.I. Scheme to represent their grievances which involved policy questions. Leaders of insured persons were, however, apprised by the State Government authorities of the existing provisions and the improvements proposed to be made shortly.

वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग की पुस्तकें

2132. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के पास विभिन्न विषयों पर लिखी अनेक वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी पुस्तकें हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब इन पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन पर रोक लगा दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्राथमिक अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान दिल्ली

2133. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राथमिक अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, दिल्ली में दाखला प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवारों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके लिये स्थानों की संख्या बहुत कम है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन स्थानों की संख्या को बढ़ाना चाहती है;

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिये कोई स्थान आरक्षित किये गये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इस वर्ष 389 जगहों की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) जी हां; बशर्ते उपर्युक्त उम्मीदवार मिल जाएं ।

(ङ) 12½ प्रतिशत ।

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का रूप देना

2134. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस आशय के कोई अभ्यावेदन अथवा सुझाव मिले हैं, कि पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का रूप दिया जाय;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) इस दिशा में अभी तक कोई निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण है, यद्यपि चंडीगढ़ को केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र घोषित किया जा चुका है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां । पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय अध्यापक संघ, चंडीगढ़ से इस आशय का एक ज्ञापन 10 अगस्त, 1966 को प्राप्त हुआ था कि पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्र द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया जाए ।

(ख) और (ग) पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यपद्धति, जाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 की धारा 72 के उपबन्धों द्वारा विनियमित होती है । चूंकि पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय अधिनिम की धारा 2 के अधीन पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय एक अन्तर्राज्य विश्वविद्यालय बन गया है, इसलिए अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के प्रयोजन के लिए 'पंजाब सरकार' के स्थान पर 'केन्द्रीय सरकार' हो गया है । विश्वविद्यालय के स्वरूप में किसी दूसरे प्रकार का परिवर्तन आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

Official Languages Act

2135. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2454 dated the 17th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposed legislation to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963 will be introduced during the current session; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Because of a large volume of legislative business pending before the House and the pressure of other urgent business, it is not proposed to bring forward the Bill to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963 during the current Session.

Ancestral Homes of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee

2136. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ancestral homes of Sahitya Samrat Sarat Chandra Chatterjee in Hooghly as well as in Calcutta are in danger of extinction or of being sold to private parties; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to acquire them as national monuments housing the innumeral 'pandulipis', manuscripts and other memorable relics in the form of a national museum?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Auction of National Flag

2137. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an act of gross disrespect and insult to our National Flag, committed by the District Agricultural Office Bidar, Mysore State, who had notified the auction thereof along with other propaganda material and miscellaneous articles; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter as well as against the Officer concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). It is correct that through an oversight an unserviceable National Flag was included in the list of articles notified for auction by the District Agricultural Officer, Bidar, Mysore State. Immediately the matter came to the notice of the State Government, instructions were issued for the withdrawal of the National Flag from the proposed auction. The correct procedure for the disposal of unserviceable National Flags was also brought to the notice of the Heads of the various departments by the State Government. The official concerned were, after due enquiry, warned and asked to be more careful in future.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का स्थानान्तरण

2138. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री रमापति राव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 31 अगस्त, 1966 के

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 3000 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के स्थानान्तरण सम्बन्धी निर्णय को क्रियान्वित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस निदेशालय के स्थानान्तरण पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): (क) अभी तक नहीं किया जा सका।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

2139. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री घुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री रमापति राव :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री 31 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3899 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा परिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में कितने प्रतिशत अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में अन्तिम निदेश जारी कर दिये गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) (क) वित्त मन्त्रालय की एम० आई० यूनिट, जिसने अभी हाल में वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कार्य का अध्ययन किया था, की रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप देने से पूर्व आयोग में 60 और निदेशालय में 63 अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी बना दिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक आदेश 15 अक्तूबर, 1966 को जारी कर दिये गये थे। एम० आई० यूनिट की रिपोर्टों को अन्तिम रूप देने और कार्यान्वित करने के पश्चात् शेष अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी बनाने के प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Petroleum Products

2140. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the stock and supply of petroleum products for meeting the civil and defence requirements;

(b) whether the shortage of supply of Kerosene has been reported from any part of the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Stock and supply position of Petroleum Products for meeting the Civil and Defence requirements in the country is satisfactory.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

National Emblem

2141. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the

Readers' Views column of the 'Times of India' of 31st August, 1966 in which mention has been made of the alleged error in our National Emblem;

(b) if so, whether the question has been re-examined; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not proposed to make any change in the existing National Emblem which has become well-established and well-known all over the world.

National Science Talent Search

2142. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the execution of the scheme of National Science Talent Search; and

(b) the number of students so far selected under the scheme and awarded scholarships?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The Science Talent Search Scheme started in 1963 as a pilot project for Delhi has now been extended on an all-India basis. Under the scheme, talented students in science are selected and awarded scholarships for studies up to the end of doctorate degree stage.

(b) The required information is stated below:

Year	Number of candidates selected for scholarships for degree courses in science	Number of candidates who actually utilisad the scholarships.
1963	10	4
1964	354	209
1965	325	187
1966	354	206 Candidates have accepted the awards so far.

National Fitness Corps

2143. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the coverage by the National Fitness Corps programmes in various States in so far as the Middle and Higher Secondary Schools are concerned; and

(b) the future programme drawn in respect of the National Fitness Corps?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The National Fitness Corps Programme has since been introduced in all States except Kerala. The coverage is being extended with the increase in the number of teachers reoriented under the new Programme and the recruitment of fresh teachers.

(b) The N.F.C. Programme will be gradually extended to cover all High/Higher Secondary & Middle Schools in the country. The details about the implementation of the future programme are under consideration.

Consultative Committee

2144. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Parliamentary Affairs** be pleased to state the reasons for not having the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to his Department for advice in the interest of better functioning of Parliamentary life?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs main-

tains contact with different sections of the House and, on suitable occasions, consults the Leaders of various groups and other prominent members about important items of business to be taken up in the House. Since the last session, occasional meetings have been held between Government Whips and Whips of the Opposition parties to discuss matters coming up before Parliament. In the matter of allotment of time for different items, there is adequate liaison between the Government and the Business Advisory Committee which considers Government's recommendations before making a report to the House. The final decision about allotment of time for discussion of the various items is taken by the House itself. The need for having a Consultative Committee attached to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs has, therefore, not been felt.

Recommendations of the Hindi Advisory Committee

2145. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Hindi Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry;

(b) whether the Coordination Committee on the use of Hindi consisting of the representatives of Ministries and the Advisory Committee with the Prime Minister as Chairman has been constituted;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how long will it take to constitute it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) A statement showing the recommendations made by the Hindi Salahkar Samiti at its last meeting together with the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7394/66].

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) and (d). The proposed Coordination Committee would be constituted early.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories

2146. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has decided to set up a large number of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories covering the whole country;

(b) whether the scheme has been implemented; and

(c) if so, the number of laboratories set up?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Universal Postal Union

2147. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first meeting of the Universal Postal Union is to be held in Tokyo in October, 1969;

(b) if so, whether India contemplates to participate in that meeting; and

(c) the nature of subjects contemplated to be discussed there?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The XVIth Congress of the Universal Postal Union will be held in Tokyo in October, 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Proposals for the operation of the international postal services and other connected matters which member countries may like to bring up.

Disciplinary Action against Teachers in Cannanore

2148. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disciplinary action was taken by the Assistant Education Officer, Cannanore against teachers who could not attend the public rally organised on the 13th December, 1965 at Kadachi, Cannanore in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of teachers involved and the nature of the action taken against them; and

(c) whether Government have approved this action?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Action was taken by Assitant Education Officer against one teacher for absenting himself without permission from the Rally held in 1965 and for the tone of the explanation submitted by him. The teacher was censured. Approval of the Central Government is not necessary for this purpose.

Demands of Trade Unions of Travancore Titanium Products, Kerala

2149. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum of demands from Trade Unions of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Kerala;

(b) if so, when the demands were submitted and the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The follogin demands on the employer were submitted one the 14th September, 1966:—

(1) that an *ad hoc* enhancements in basic wage of the workmen be granted;

(2) that the quantum of bonus for 1964, pending finalisation, be settled forthwith;

(3) that Bonus for 1965 be settled in consultation with the Unions;

(4) that an agreed formula may be evolved for payment of bonus;

(5) that the amendments issued by the Management to the Standing Orders in respect of promotions may be withdrawn.

(6) that the orders passed affecting service conditions be cancelled; and

(7) that any change in existing rules may be affected only with the concurrence of the Unions, in future.

(c) The dispute was taken up in conciliation but despite prolonged discussions, no settlement could be reached. Subsequently, the parties to the dispute had a discussion on the 8th October, 1966 but could not come to an agreed decision. They propose continuing the discussions and further developments are awaited.

University for Hill Districts of Assam

2150. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 426 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to constitute a separate new University for the Hill Districts of Assam has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a new University for the North Eastern Regional of India including the hill districts of Assam is still under the consideration of the Government.

Indian School of International Studies

2151. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the names of the major research studies completed by the Indian School of International Studies since its inception?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7395/66].

Micro-wave Tele-Communication Link

2152. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first Micro-wave tele-communication link between Assam and rest of the country has been completed;

(b) if so, when and the cost incurred thereon;

(c) the particulars of other phases of the micro-wave tele-communication project in Assam; and

(d) the allocation therefor under the Fourth Plan and when the whole project is likely be completed?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The micro-wave link from Calcutta to Gauhati and Shillong was formally brought into service on 18th October, 1966. The estimated cost of the project which includes the link between Shillong and Dibrugarh is Rs. 192 lakhs.

(c) Other places in Assam that will be connected in this micro-wave project are Tezpur, Jorhat, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh.

(d) The requirements of funds for 1966-67 will be Rs. 30 lakhs. The project is expected to be complete by March, 1967.

Wage Board for Cement Industry

2153. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of

the Second Central Wage Board for Cement Industry; and

(b) when the final report of the Wage Board is likely to be submitted to Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Wage Board has not yet submitted its final report. Interim recommendations of the Wage Board are reported to have been implemented fully.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to say precisely as to when the Wage Board will be able to submit its report. However, the Board is making efforts to complete the work as expeditiously as possible.

शौलमारी आश्रम

2154. **श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री उटिया :
श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शौलमारी आश्रम का साधु आजकल जेल में है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शौलमारी आश्रम एक बड़े भारत-विरोधी जासूसी केन्द्र के रूप में काम कर रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दो वर्ष पूर्व गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री को उस आश्रम के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी नहीं। सूचना मिली है कि शौलमारी आश्रम का साधु आजकल उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला चमोली के थाना उखीमठ में स्थित गंगोत्री स्थान पर ठहरा हुआ है।

(ख) शौलमारी आश्रम के रहने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति की कोई ऐसी गतिविधि ध्यान में नहीं आई जिससे उसके जासूसी के काम में लगे होने का पता चलता हो।

(ग) और (घ). गृह उप-मंत्री को भारतीय समाचार एजेंसी का 18-5-65 का समाचार प्राप्त हुआ था। अन्य बातों के साथ साथ इस सूचना में कहा गया था कि इस बात की सम्भावनायें थीं कि इस आश्रम में अवांछनीय तत्वों का जाल कार्य कर रहा हो और यह कि संदेहास्पद व्यक्तियों का इस आश्रम में अक्सर आना जाना था। नागपुर के 'हितवाद' ने इस सूचना को अपने 20 मई, 1965 के अंक में प्रकाशित किया था जिसके फलस्वरूप शौलमारी आश्रम के कुछ सदस्यों द्वारा इस समाचार पत्र के मुद्रक तथा सम्पादक के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 500 के अधीन कलकत्ता के प्रेजीडेंसी मजिस्ट्रेट के 15वें न्यायालय में एक मामला दर्ज कराया गया है। मामला अभी न्यायाधीन है।

P. & T. Workers Union

2155. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the P. & T. Department would not grant

recognition to Unions of P. & T. workers, who disagree with the policy of the present National Federation of P. & T. Employees and the affiliated Unions;

(b) if so, whether it is in consistent with the policy pursued by Government in the matter of granting recognition to Government Employees Unions in the Defence and Railways;

(c) whether by such denial of recognition, workers are denied opportunity to collectively represent their grievances to the Government except through the National Federation of P. & T. Employees; and

(d) whether such denial is consistent with the provisions of the Constitution?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No. Sir; in the case of the P&T employees' associations applying for recognition, their agreement or otherwise with the policies of the National Federation of P&T Employees has nothing to do with the question of recognition.

(b) There is no inconsistency. So far as non-industrial civil employees are concerned, the old set of recognition rules have been rendered invalid by a court decision and the new rules of recognition have yet to be framed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In respect of industrial employees the Department is governed by the set of existing recognition rules which were framed by the Ministry of Labour.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Alleged Police Excesses in Vedimara in Kerala State

2156. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Administration received any representation about the Police atrocities in Vedimara near Paravoor in Ernakulam District in Kerala;

(b) whether any public enquiry was made about the atrocities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The complaints were enquired into departmentally and the allegations were found baseless.

Auction of the Plane of Walcott

2157. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plane of Daniel Walcott who is undergoing imprisonment for various charges has been auctioned by the Delhi Authorities;

(b) the amount which was due from him to the Delhi Authorities;

(c) whether there was any claim from the Central Authority also; and

(d) the amount plane has fetched by auction and whether that would cover the entire sum due to the Delhi Authorities as well to the Central Authority?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Nil.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,37,174 is due to the various central authorities.

(d) Does not arise.

Repatriates from Ceylon

2158. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families repatriated to India from Ceylon so far;

(b) the number of families which have been rehabilitated in different places so far; and

(c) the number of families which are yet to be rehabilitated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Repatriation of Indians from Ceylon under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964 has not yet commenced.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

हरिद्वार में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों की गिरफ्तारी

2159. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री 31 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3737 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरिद्वार में गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों में लगे हुये थे;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). जिस पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन का 31 अगस्त 1966 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3737 के उत्तर में उल्लेख किया गया था उसे भारतीय पार-पत्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत तीन महीने की कड़ी कैद का दंड दिया गया था और वह 30 नवम्बर, 1966 को छूटने वाला है । जांच और अनुसंधान करने पर उस के विरुद्ध किसी राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधि में लगे होने का अपराध सिद्ध नहीं हुआ ।

राजपत्र में नियमों तथा आदेशों का प्रकाशन

2160. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के राजपत्र में नियमों तथा आदेशों को हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित करने की व्यवस्था है ; और यदि हां, तो इस व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह व्यवस्था कब से की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं , तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 26 जनवरी 1966 से अपरिनियत प्रकृति के नियमों तथा आदेशों का भारत के राजपत्र में हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है । परिनियत नियमों व आदेशों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन, राज-भाषा, (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद कर लेने के पश्चात् आरम्भ होगा ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2161. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय में कितने कर्मचारियों को गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई गई हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण कक्षाओं में प्रशिक्षण दिये जाने के पश्चात् अपना सरकारी कार्य हिन्दी में करने के लिये कहा गया ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों को पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन): (क) स्टाफ को ऐसे कोई विशिष्ट आदेश नहीं दिए गए थे।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) किसी पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम की व्यवस्था करना अभी तक आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में रोजगार दिलाने का कार्यालय

2162. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1966 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न रोजगार दिलाने के कार्यालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम दर्ज करवाये; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). जून से जनवरी तक कार्यालय से सम्बन्धित जानकारी नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

नाम दर्ज कराने वाले .	49,922
नियुक्ति सहायता पाने वाले	6,764

हिन्दी में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी प्रकाशन

2163. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 16 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2192 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी में भारत के वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी प्रकाशनों की प्रतिशतता कम होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित ऐसे सभी प्रकाशनों, पुस्तकों तथा पत्रों के हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). हिन्दी में भारत के वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन एक क्रमिक प्रक्रिया है और विभिन्न भाषाओं में ऐसे साहित्य की मांग तथा उपलब्ध संसाधनों के साथ इसका सम्बन्ध देखना होता है ।

Economy in Expenditure on Tours by Ministers

2164. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tours made by the Ministers, Ministers of States and Deputy Ministers at the Centre during August, September, October and November, 1966, respectively and the expenditure incurred on each tour;

(b) whether it is a fact that the question of curtailing such tours is being considered; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration, as tours are undertaken by Ministers only when it is necessary in connection with the proper performance of their duties.

दिल्ली पुलिस का रिकार्ड

2165. **श्री काशीराम गुप्त :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस का अधिकांश रिकार्ड उर्दू में रखा जाता है और जनता के मांगने पर इस रिकार्ड की प्रति भी उर्दू में ही दी जाती है जिससे दिल्ली के अधिकांश लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस विभाग का रिकार्ड हिन्दी में रखने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस का अधिकांश रिकार्ड उर्दू में रखा जाता है । सभी थाने तथा चौकियां मांगे जाने पर रिपोर्टों की प्रतिलिपियां हिन्दी में दे सकते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली पुलिस का रिकार्ड रखने के फार्म तथा रजिस्टर अब हिन्दी में छापे जा रहे हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में अनुवाद कार्य

2166. **श्री काशीराम गुप्त :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों का हिन्दी अनुवाद उन मंत्रालयों के हिन्दी जानने वाले सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि यह कार्य बाहर से कराया जाता है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और 1965–66 में इस कार्य पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ;

(ग) क्या भविष्य में इस अनुवाद-कार्य को विभागीय कर्मचारियों द्वारा कराने के लिये कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसको कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) पुनर्वास विभाग को छोड़कर सभी मंत्रालयों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन का अनुवाद उनके हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ख) पुनर्वास विभाग ने अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन का अनुवाद एक अन्य विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा कराया था । उन्होंने अपने 1965–66 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के अनुवाद के लिये अब तक 575 रुपये का भुगतान किया है ।

(ग) और (घ). इस पर पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा विचार किया जायेगा ।

ब्रह्मकुमारी ईश्वरीय विद्यालय

2167. **श्री नरदेव स्नातक :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जनता में दिल्ली के ब्रह्मकुमारी ईश्वरीय विद्यालय

तथा देश के विभिन्न भागों में इसकी शाखाओं के विरुद्ध बड़ा रोष है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विशेष कारणों से पुलिस तथा अन्य बड़े अधिकारी इस संस्था को अनुचित संरक्षण देते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह विद्यालय अपने नये नाम से कराची की भूतपूर्व 'ओंकार मण्डली' है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सन् 1961 में उनकी हापुड़ शाखा के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन के अतिरिक्त ब्रह्मकुमारी ईश्वरीय विद्यालय के विरुद्ध जनता के रोष का कोई उदाहरण सामने नहीं आया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हां । विद्यालय की नींव उसी व्यक्ति द्वारा डाली गई है जिसने कराची की 'ओम मण्डली' न कि 'ओंकार मण्डली' की स्थापना की थी ।

Spying by Pakistanis

2168. Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 589 on the 16th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Pakistan has a well considered scheme under which she wants to utilise Pakistani Nationals, arrested during the last Indo-Pak hostilities for spying activities in India; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

उच्च अधिकारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति

2169. श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार का पता है कि शिक्षा सचिव (विज्ञान), समाज कल्याण विभाग के सचिव तथा कुछ अन्य आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों को या तो उनके अपने राज्यों में वापस भेजा जायेगा अथवा उन्हें सेवानिवृत्त होने को कहा जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बीच क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). अध सचिव (विज्ञान) ने स्वास्थ्य विभाग में सचिव के पद का कार्यभार संभाल लिया है । वे शीघ्र ही सेवानिवृत्ति की तैयारी की छुट्टी पर जाएंगे । सामाजिक कल्याण—सचिव को उनके राज्य में वापिस जाने के लिये कहा गया है । उनके मामले में कार्यवाही को कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार उनके द्वारा न्यायालय में लिखित आवेदन देने के कारण रोक लिया गया है । आई० सी० एस० तथा अन्य सेवाओं के अधिकारियों के कार्य पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक होगी उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

निवास-स्थानों पर टेलीफोन और समयोपरि भत्ते

2170. श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

क्या **शिक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965–66 में उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के निवास स्थानों पर टेलीफोन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ तथा इस वर्ष उनके मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ख) 1966–67 के लिये इन दो मदों के लिये पृथक-पृथक बजट में कितनी राशि रखी गई थी तथा उन पर अब तक पृथक-पृथक कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) 1965–66 में कुल निम्नलिखित खर्च हुआ :

(1) रिहायशी टेलीफोन 64,025.11 रुपये

(2) समयोपरि भत्ता 1,75,788.85 रुपये

(ख) 1966–67 वर्ष के लिये समयोपरि भत्ते के लिए 1,00,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । रिहायशी टेलीफोनों के लिए अलग से कोई बजट व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । यह खर्च आकस्मिक खर्च मद के अन्तर्गत मिली-जुली व्यवस्था से पूरा किया जाता है, जिसके लिए 3,25,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था है ।

31 अक्टूबर, 1966 तक हुआ खर्च इस प्रकार है :—

(1) रिहायशी टेलीफोन 64,712.99 रुपये

(2) समयोपरि भत्ता 44,587.45 रुपये

मिजो क्षेत्र से मिलने वाली सीमा पर चौकियों का बन्द किया जाना

2171. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **गृह-कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिजो क्षेत्र से मिलने वाली सीमा पर सरकार ने पुनः छः चौकियों को बन्द कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अवैध रूप से घुसपैठ पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) इसके पश्चात् कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कोएक्सियल केबल (सह-धुरी तार) की ट्यूब

2172. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक डाक और तार विभाग के समाचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र में कोएक्सियल केबल (सह-धुरी तार) की एक ऐसी ट्यूब तैयार की है कि जिसके द्वारा एक साथ 1380 लाइनें चलाई जा सकती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका परीक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) दूरसंचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र ने किसी सहधुरीय केबल के डिजाइन तैयार नहीं किये ।

(ख) दूरसंचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र ने सहधुरीय वाहक उपस्कर का डिजाइन तैयार किया है जो इन केबलों पर काम करता है । इस उपस्कर से 1380 वार्तासरणियों की व्यवस्था हो जाती है । इस उपस्कर का प्रयोगशाला में निर्माण करके प्रारंभिक परीक्षण किया गया था । इस समय इस उपस्कर का प्रारंभिक निर्माण तथा मार्गदर्शी उत्पादन बंगलौर स्थित इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज में किया जा रहा है । इस उपस्कर को चालू करने से पहले आवश्यक परीक्षण किये जाएंगे जैसा कि

दूरसंचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा तैयार की गई अन्य सहधुरीय प्रणालियों के मामले में किया गया है।

(ग) यह विकास प्रायोजना दरसंचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा हाथ में ली गई अनेक प्रायोजनाओं में से एक है। किसी एक प्रायोजना को विकसित करने की लागत के अलग से कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

विशेष स्मृतिडाक टिकट

2173. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग का 1966 में कुछ और विशेष डाक टिकट जारी करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जारी किये जाने वाले ऐसे विशेष डाक टिकटों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) किन प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों की स्मृति में ये डाक टिकट जारी किये जायेंगे ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) से (ग).—प्रारम्भ में 8 जनवरी, 1966 को यह घोषणा की गई थी कि 1966 में 12 विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी किये जाएंगे। स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, डा० बी० आर० अम्बेडकर तथा डा० एच० जे० भाभा की स्मृति में विशेष डाक-टिकट शामिल कर लिये जाने के कारण कार्यक्रम को बदल दिया गया और सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT 7395/66] के अनुसार 1966 के लिये 15 विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी करने के कार्यक्रम की सितम्बर, 1966 में प्रेस में घोषणा की गई थी। तेरह डाक-टिकट पहले ही जारी किये जा चुके हैं और निम्न दो को अभी जारी करना शेष है:—

(1) इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट पर . 25-11-1966

(2) परिवार नियोजन पर 12-12-1966

Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur Pipeline

2174. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barauni Refinery has begun trial-run on the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline;

(b) if so, whether the pipeline has been found fit for use; and

(c) at what cost it was completed?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. The products of Barauni refinery are being moved through Barauni-Kanpur section of the pipe-line from 26-9-1966.

(b) Yes.

(c) Cost of this line will be about Rs. 30.83 crores.

Deputation of Students from Assam

2175. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of students from Assam met the Prime Minister in September, 1966 to aprise her of the problems which they were facing and to seek redress thereof;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the memorandum submitted by the students; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The memorandum dealt with various subjects. The relevant extracts from the memorandum have been forwarded to the Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission. Information regarding action taken by them is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Code of Conduct for Ministers

2176. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Ministers and Chief Ministers of States who have declared their assets under the Code of Conduct for Ministers; and

(b) the steps taken to persuade other Ministers to disclose their assets?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Statements of assets and liabilities for the year 1965-66 have been received from all Central Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. Such statements have also been received from the Chief Ministers of States except in three cases. The Chief Ministers who have not yet sent the statements are being reminded in the matter. The Chief Ministers of Haryana and Punjab are also being requested to send in statements of their assets and liabilities.

Development Plan for Education in West Bengal

2177. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have directed the West Bengal Government to reduce their development plan for education in the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether the proposed reduction is of the order of Rs. 20 crores; and

(c) whether the State Government have also been asked not to earmark any amount in its reduced budget for salary revision of the teachers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) No, Sir. The size of the development plan for West Bengal is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the guide-lines issued to all States for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has indicated that the general rise in teachers' salaries should not be reflected in the Plan.

राजस्थान में अवैध रूप से पाकिस्तानियों का घुस आना

2178. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष से लेकर सितम्बर, 1966 तक की अवधि में अवैध रूप से राजस्थान में घुस आये पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कितने व्यक्तियों को जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया है;

(ख) जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान वापस चले गए हैं;

(ग) जमानत देने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चलाये गये हैं; और

(घ) इस बात के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि जमानत पर छोड़े गये व्यक्ति पुन: पाकिस्तान वापस न जाने पायें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) गंगानगर और बीकानेर जिलोंके बारे में अभी तक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं हुई।

इनको छोड़कर गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा जमानत पर छोड़े गये ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्रमशः 98 और 16 है।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की हरकतों पर निगाह रखने के अतिरिक्त जमानत मंजूर करने से पहिले यह जानने के लिये कि जमानती न केवल पर्याप्त सम्पत्ति वाला है अपितु सम्बन्धित पाकिस्तानी व्यक्ति पर उसका इतना प्रभाव भी है कि वह उसे पाकिस्तान भागने से रोक सके, उसके (जमानती के) पूर्ववृत्त की भी पड़ताल की जाती है।

Disproportionate Assets of Government Officers and Publicmen

2179. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far against corrupt officers or publicmen for acquiring disproportionate assets during their tenure of office; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri B. Chavan): (a) and (b). During [illegible], the following action was taken [illegible]st Central Government Servants [illegible]ssession of disproportionate assets:

for po[illegible]
[illegible]sets:

	G.Os.	N.G.Os.
[illegible] against [illegible]nves-		
o. of persons whom cases were instigated	125	181
No. prosecuted	1	..
No. convicted	..	2
No. reported for regular departmental action	41	88
No. punished departmentally	12	40

Figures for the year 1966 are under compilation.

Ernakulam Telephone Exchange

2180. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 387 on the 10th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the State Government has taken any action on the report of the Post and Telegraphs Department regarding the replacement of the 20 Telephone Operators who were asked to remain within the Ernakulam Telephone Exchange premises for about two hours by the District Collector, Superintendent of Police, Ernakulam on 31st January, 1966;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No action has been considered necessary by the State Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rural Police Cadre

2181. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the deliberations of the Fifth Session of the Police Sciences Congress, held in Septemer last at Naini Tal, Uttar Pradesh, a new scheme was evolved for the raising of a police cadre for rural areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Commission to Examine National Wage Structure

2182. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported demand voiced by the President of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation for appointment of a high-powered National Wage Commission to evolve an equitable wage structure for all employees of Government, public sector and statutory bodies and to bring parity in this regard between all Government employees including those in public sector undertakings and statutory bodies; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this demand?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

एमोनिया का उत्पादन

2183. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एमोनिया का उत्पादन करने के लिये जापान की मैसर्स हिताची लिमिटेड नामक फर्म के साथ करार हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो करार की शर्तें क्या है ; और

(ग) निर्माण-कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . करार में प्रतिदिन 120 मीटरी टन की सप्लाई का एक अमोनिया प्लांट है जिसके फेक्ट (FACT) के विस्तार कार्यक्रम के चौथे चरण में स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है । क्योंकि सप्लाई की व्यवस्थता येन ऋण के अन्तर्गत है ; करार इस समय भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Barrel-making Factory in Bihar

2184. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has approached the Government of Bihar for setting up a barrel-making factory in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There has been correspondence between the Indian Oil Corporation and the Government of Bihar regarding the setting up of a barrel making plant in Bihar. The State Government suggested that two units might be set up, one to be set up by the Indian Oil Corporation in collaboration with a private firm and the other, by M|s. Associated Agencies of Laherisarai. The Indian Oil Corporation does not consider two units to be necessary for the Barauni Refinery's requirements and is negotiating for a single plant with the collaboration of both the parties.

Central Internment Camp at Droli

2185. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the staff including security guards at the Central Internment Camp, Deoli;

(b) the number of inmates there every month since January, 1966; and

(c) the present proportion of staff to the inmates?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 293 inclusive of security staff consisting of 249 persons;

(b)	January	980
	February	905
	March	706
	April	605
	May	342
	June	246
	July	196
	August	133
	September	120
	October	115

(c) The strength of the staff cannot be related to that of the inmates as a full complement of security guards, which consists of 249 persons, has to be maintained to guard the entire Camp.

Research Grant to Aligarh Muslim University

2186. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of the United States of America have recently sanctioned a Research Grant to the Aligarh Muslim University; and

(b) if so, the total amount thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A grant of Rs. 1,50,344.00 has recently been sanctioned to the University under P.L.-480 funds for undertaking a research project on Taxonomic Survey of Encyrited parasites (Encyritidae Hymenoptera) in India.

Students' Agitation

2187. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Inspector Generals of Police of various States was convened recently to discuss the question of dealing with student agitations; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in this Conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बौद्ध कालीन गुफाएं

2188. **श्री तुला राम :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुरातत्व-वेताओं ने भड़ोच जिले (गुजरात) के झाझपुर गांव के निकट बौद्धकाल की सात गुफाओं का पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है तथा उन्हें सुरक्षित बनाये रखने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1951 में राजपीपला क्षेत्र की खोज के दौरान भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण को गुजरात के जिला भड़ौच, ताल्लुका जागदिया, जाजपुर के निकट कादिया डुंगर नामक स्थान पर सात गुफाओं का पता लगा है। इनमें से दो में आगे की ओर सादे खम्भों वाला एक-एक बड़ा कमरा है और पीछे की ओर एक-एक गर्भगृह है। बाकी गुफाओं में एक-एक बड़ा कमरा है, जो शायद सभा-भवन के काम आता होगा। खम्भों वाली गुफाओं पर जंगला नुमा कुछ नक्काशी की हुई है। दो शिला लेख भी हैं, जो बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं हैं। एक गुफा का एक शिलालेख दूसरी शताब्दी से चौथी शताब्दी ईसवी के शुरू का है और दूसरा शिलालेख ईसा की 10वीं शताब्दी से 11वीं शताब्दी का है।

इन गुफाओं की राष्ट्रीय महत्व का नहीं समझा गया है, इसलिए इन्हें केन्द्रीय संरक्षण में नहीं लिया गया है। किन्तु भूतपूर्व बम्बई सरकार से भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा 1952 में इन गुफाओं की देखभाल करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। आशा है गुजरात सरकार आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर रही होगी।

Lock-out in Babisole Colliery

2189. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prolonged lock-out at the Babisole colliery, West Bengal, has been lifted;

(b) whether on resumption of working, the colliery management tried to import a number of new hands from outside ignoring the prior claims of the old workers;

(c) whether nearly 150 old workers and their Union Secretary were arrested and beaten for having protested against the management's unfair labour practice; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minster in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Some new workers have been recruited but the question whether the prior claims of any old workers have been ignored is being looked into.

(c) The Organising Secretary of the Union and some workers were arrested and cases have been registered against them by the police.

(d) The Central Industrial Relations Machinery is enquiring into matters within its competence.

Safety of Miners

2190. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the recommendations of the Second Conference on 'Safety of Miners' which took place in July, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Necessary steps are being taken to implement the recommendations.

तकनीकी अध्यापकों का प्रशिक्षण

2191. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों ने तकनीकी अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए इंजीनियरी के स्नातकों से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने की निर्धारित अन्तिम तिथि के बाद भी आवेदनपत्र स्वीकार किये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इंजीनियरी के जिन स्नातकों ने आवेदनपत्र भेजे थे उन्हें बिना किसी शर्त के इण्टरव्यू के लिए कानपुर, कलकत्ता तथा बम्बई बुलाया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आवेदन-कर्ताओं का इण्टरव्यू किये जाने तथा उन्हें योग्यता सूची में शामिल किये जाने पर भी बाद में उनके नाम इस आधार पर योग्यता सूची से निकाल दिये गये कि उनके आवेदनपत्र विलम्ब से प्राप्त हुए थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम योग्यता सूची से निकाल दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि उनके आवेदनपत्र स्वीकार किये गये थे और उन्हें बिना किसी पूर्व शर्त के इण्टरव्यू के लिए बुलाया गया था ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं । किन्तु कुछ विषयों के लिए देर से प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि समय के अन्दर आए हुए आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या निर्धारित अधिछात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या से ज्यादा थी ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

2192. **श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री रमापति राव :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा 1967-68 में कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कितने तथा किस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता होगी तथा उन पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) निम्नलिखित नई योजनाएं केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा 1967-68 में प्रारम्भ की जाने का प्रस्ताव है—

(1) देश में हिन्दीतर भाषा-भाषियों और विदेशियों को पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम द्वारा हिन्दी सिखाने की योजना ;

(2) हिन्दीतर भाषी राज्यों के विद्यार्थियों को हिन्दी पाठ्यपुस्तकों का निःशुल्क वितरण ;

(3) विदेशों में हिन्दी साहित्य का निःशुल्क वितरण ;

(4) भारतीय भाषाओं की चुनी हुई रचनाओं का द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशन ।

(ख) इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कितने कर्मचारियों तथा धन की आवश्यकता होगी इनका अनुमानित ब्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग की योजनायें

2193. **श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री रमापति राव :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग

द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आरम्भ की जाने वाली बड़ी योजनाओं की रूपरेखा क्या है तथा उन योजनाओं पर प्रस्तावित व्यय क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली योजनाओं की रूप रेखा तथा उन पर प्रस्तावित व्यय से सम्बन्धित एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या** LT-7397/66**]**

सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची

2194. **श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री रमापति राव :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में काम करने वाले सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची अन्तिम रूप में तैयार कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) अन्तिम वरिष्ठता सूची न होने की अवस्था में अब तक किस आधार पर पदोन्नतियां की गई हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि वरिष्ठता सूची न होने के कारण पदोन्नति के मामलों में कुछ भेद भाव किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस भेद भाव को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा वरिष्ठता सूची कब तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) वरिष्ठता सूची को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका है ।

(ख) वरिष्ठता सूची को लोक सेवा आयोग की अन्तिम स्वीकृति के लिये भेजा गया है । उन के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ग) कोई नियमित पदोन्नतियां अभी तक नहीं की गई हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Punjab

2195. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraph Offices opened and the Telephone Exchanges established in the Punjab Circle during the Third Five Year Plan period, District-wise; and

(b) the number of such Offices proposed to be opened during the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan period in the Punjab Circle (District-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7398/66].

Display of Portrait of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

2196. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed a ban on the display of the portrait of Netaji Subhash

Chandra Bose in Government Offices; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Bonus

2197. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of States have informed the Central Government that on the question of bonus, they like an agreed settlement between the employers and employees; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). This suggestion was received from certain State Governments. When the matter was discussed by the Standing Labour Committee on the 26th October, 1966, there appeared to be a consensus in favour of an agreed settlement. The Standing Labour Committee has set up a bipartite committee consisting of employers and workers representatives to consider various proposals|suggestions made during the course of the discussions and to make recommendations.

Assistance to Primary Schools

2198. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1154 on the 3rd August, 1966 regarding Assistance to Primary Schools and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding the pattern of Central assistance to be given to the States for Primary Schools during the Fourth Plan period has since been considered;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be considered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundram Ramachandran): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Pak Intrusion

2199. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Pakisani miscreants armed with guns, swords and spears trespassed into Indian border villages, Kamat Changre-bhanda and Panisala under Makaliganj Police Station of Cooch-Behar district on the 13th October, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Suhkla): (a) No such incident took place on the 13th October, 1966, in the villages mentioned. However, on the night of 11th/18th Octoer, 1966 there were two dacoities:

(i) At about 0010 hours on 12th October, 1966, 15 Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory and committed dacoity in the house of an Indian national of village Kamat Chandrabandha. After assaulting the inmates of the house, they managed to escape with clothes and ornaments worth Rs. 1,362 to East Pakistan.

(ii) About fifteen persons committed dacoity in village Panisala in Makaliganj P.S. at 0300 hours on 12th October, 1966. They fired one round but none was injured. The villagers with the help of the patrol party secured the arrest of one of the dacoits, Abdul Jabbar of village Ophormora, P. S. Patgram, Distt. Rangpur, East Pakistan.

(b) Cases have been registered under section 395|397 IPC and are under investigation. A protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan. Patrolling has been intensified in the area.

International Girl Guides Centre at Poona

2200. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fourth International Girl Guides Centre was established in Poona recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centre "Sangam" was formally opened on 16th October, 1966.

(b) The aim of "Sangam" is to promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Movement throughout the world.

Position of Advisors to Governor in Kerala

2201. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Advisors to the Governor of Kerala tour the State constantly and attend public and private meetings;

(b) the purpose of such tours in regard to tendering advice to the Governor; and

(c) the total T.A. Bills of the Advisors since their appointment to the posts, till 15th September, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Under the present arrangements, the various departments of Government which would normally have been allotted to Ministers, are distributed between the two Advisers. In that capacity Advisers do undertake tours of the State and outside the State according to necessity on official business such as local inspection discussions with Regional and Distt. officials, conference or Committee meetings etc. Tours are not undertaken for the purpose of attending public|private meetings, but in the course of official tours programmes for attending functions such as inauguration or opening of projects, public meetings connected with the object of explaining the programmes of Government are also fitted in whenever necessary.

(c) Rs. 26614.30.

Unemployed Educated Youngmen

2202. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of educated youngmen are unemployed even after undergoing vocational and technical training; and

(b) whether any estimate has been made of such unemployed persons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Their total number is not known. However, 35,917 persons who had completed a course of training at the Industrial Training Institutes were on the Live register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31st July, 1966.

(b) No.

Cultural Programmes

2203. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on cultural programmes during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the activities included therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Final adjusted figures are still awaited, but the present estimate is 167.37 lakh rupees.

(b) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7399/66].

Girls' Education

2204. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on girls' education in different States during the Third Plan period;

(b) whether grants were also sanctioned to the voluntary education organisations in the States; and

(c) if so, the detail thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Since the Central assistance in the Third Five Year Plan was released for General Education as a whole and not for individual schemes it is not possible to give figures of expenditure.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the Central grants paid to the voluntary educational Organisations in different States during the Third Plan is attached.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name of the State	Amount
		Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77,400
2.	Kerala .	78,898
3.	Gujarat	51,00 0
4.	Madras . .	1,68,000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5,000
6.	Maharashtra	20,500
7.	Mysore .	83,720
8.	Punjab .	35,000
9.	Rajasthan . . .	1,49,430
10.	Uttar Pradesh .	43,000
11.	West Bengal . .	30,000
	TOTAL .	7,41,948

Gandhi Bhawan in Universities

2205. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the progress made in the construction and functioning of the Gandhi Bhawans in different universities of the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): The University Grants Commission has agreed to provide assistance to 14 Universities for Gandhi Bhawans. The construction of Bhawans has been completed at the Universities of Allahabad, Delhi, Jadavpur Karnatak, Kerala, Nagpur, Punjab and Rajasthan. The Bhawans have started functioning at all these universities, except Allahabad and Kerala.

The Bhawans are under construction in the Universities of Andhra, Jammu & Kashmir and Mysore. The plans and estimates in respect of the Bhawan at the Aligarh Muslim University have been approved by the University Grants Commission, while those for the Bhawans at the Universities of Banaras and Bhagalpur are awaited.

Gandhi Bhawan in Universities

2206. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any definite standard scheme of function for the Gandhi Bhawans has been drawn up by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) whether these Bhawans are also left to draw their own schemes?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The object of establishing Gandhi Bhawans is to have within the University campus a suitable place to keep Gandhian literature, to hold study classes and discussions on the life, ideals and work of Gandhiji, to arrange for lectures on the same and to encourage students to undertake such items of constructive work as can be done inside or close to the campus which will reflect the ideas and methods of work indicated by Gandhiji. The Universities are, however, free to undertake any other activity commensurate with the purpose for which the Bhawan is established.

Vigyan Mandirs

2207. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 361 on the 10th August, 1966 regarding Vigyan Mandirs and state:

(a) whether Government have finally considered the scheme for setting up of Vigyan Mandirs during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

Scientific Expedition to Great Nicobar Islands

2208. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1849 on the 10th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the team sent for Scientific Expedition to Great Nicobar Islands has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The report of the team is still awaited.

Gratuity for Extra Departmental Employees of P. & T.

2209. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1943 on the 10th August, 1966 regarding the Gratuity for Extra Departmental Employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and state:

(a) whether Government have examined finally the matter regarding the gratuity for Extra Departmental Employees of the P and T Department; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

2210. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families displaced during border incidents on Pak-Tripura borders during the last five years;

(b) whether these displaced persons have all been rehabilitated; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges

221. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance of the Central Government to the Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking areas, established in the Third Plan period will be continued in the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). It has been proposed that Hindi Teacher's Training Colleges established in the non-Hindi Speaking States be eligible for Central assistance for a period of five years from the date of their establishment. Under this proposal, only such Colleges opened during the Third Plan, which have not yet completed a period of five years, will be eligible for Central assistance in the Fourth Plan till they complete five years from the date of their establishment.

Statement of Chief Minister of U.P.

2212. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 79 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the authentic report of the statement made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has been received;

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An extract from the proceedings of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly dated March 2, 1966, containing the statement of the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister (in Hindi) and an English translation thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7400/66].

(c) Government have taken note of the Chief Minister's statement.

ललित कला अकादमी की चित्रकारी प्रदर्शनी

2213. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि ललित कला अकादमी द्वारा प्रस्तावित त्रिवर्षीय चित्रकारी प्रदर्शनी कला नगर में होगी, जो दिल्ली से इतनी अधिक दूर है कि दर्शकों के लिए वहां जाना सुविधाजनक नहीं होगा ;

(ख) क्या अकादमी द्वारा चित्रकारों के लिये बनाये गये स्टूडियो दूरी के कारण खाली पड़े हैं, और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ललित कला अकादमी से इस निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिये कहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पहली त्रिवार्षिकी, जो फरवरी, 1968 में होगी, नई दिल्ली में ही आयोजित की जाएगी।

(ख) जी नहीं। कलाकार इन स्टूडियो का उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्य में लगे हुये वैज्ञानिक

2214. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान योजना आयोग के सदस्य, श्री महलनबीस के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि भारत में किए जा रहे वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्य का उद्योगों से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय कितने वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्य में लगे हुए हैं और कितने वैज्ञानिकों का खोज कार्य उद्योगों में लाभप्रद रहेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) प्रोफेसर महलनबीस द्वारा किये गये ऐसे किसी वक्तव्य की मुझे जानकारी नहीं है,। किन्तु, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों के अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम तैयार करने में उद्योगों का सक्रिय सहयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, संबंधित उद्योगों और सरकारी विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों को अनिवार्य रूप से इन प्रयोगशालाओं की कार्यकारी परिषदों तथा वैज्ञानिकों उप-समिति के सदस्य के रूप में लिया जाता है । इसके अलावा उद्योगों और महानिदेशालयों, तकनीकी विकास को शामिल करते हुए संबंधित विभागों के विशेषज्ञ पेनलों को विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है ताकि वे प्रयोगशालाओं को उन के अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम बनाने में सलाह दे सकें और उनका मार्ग दर्शन कर सके । साथ ही वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् भी उद्योगों के अनुसंधान संघ बनाने को उनके खर्च में पर्याप्त योगदान करके प्रोत्साहित करती है । इस समय लगभग 10 अनुसंधान परिषदें पहले से ही कार्य कर रही हैं ।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं / संस्थानों में कार्य कर रहे वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी स्टाफ की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 3181 और 4301 है । अनुप्रयुक्त और आधारभूत प्रकृति की प्रायोजनाओं के स्टाफ की संख्या अलग-अलग उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि अनुसंधान और अनुप्रयुक्त प्रायोजनाओं के लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर अभी भी बचत की वजह से सामान्य आधार पर चल रहा है ।

भारत में नेपाली छात्र

2215. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में नेपाल के कितने छात्र शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान नेपाल के साथ कितने सांस्कृतिक तथा शिक्षा संबंधी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किये गये ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 1963–64 के दौरान 690 विद्यार्थी भारत में अध्ययन कर रहे रहे थे ।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नेपाल के साथ 14 सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों पर अमल किया गया था ।

अमरीकी छात्रों और शिक्षकों आदि के दौरे

2216. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्ष में प्रति वर्ष कितने अमरीकी छात्र / शिक्षक / पत्रकार अनुसन्धान कार्यों के लिये भारत आये ;

(ख) इसी प्रयोजन के लिये रूस, फ्रांस और जर्मनी से कितने व्यक्ति भारत आये ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि उक्त व्यक्तियों को कहां से वित्तीय सहायकता मिलती है ;

(घ) क्या अमरीकी विश्वविद्यालयों के उन छात्रों को, जो सेंट्रल इंटैलिजेन्स एजेन्सी की योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित रहे हैं, भारत में राजनैतिक, सामाजिक अथवा वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों में अनुसन्धान करने की अनुमति दी गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) और (ख) . जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी मिल सकी, सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) यह आमतौर पर किया जाता है।

(घ) जहां तक सरकार को पता है, किसी भी ऐसे विद्यार्थी का संबंध सी० आई० ए० की योजनाओं से नहीं है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Use of non-coking Coal

2217. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 447 on the 27th July, 1966 and state when Government expects to complete investigations regarding the use of non-coking coal as coking coal on the basis of process developed by the Central Fuel Research Institute?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): The basic details of the process have been worked out in the laboratory. Trials on pilot plant scale are considered necessary to supply the technical know-how and design for large scale production.

Lubricants Plant

2218. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had, some years ago, arranged with an American Firm to prepare a project report for a wholly Government-owned lubricants plant;

(b) whether the project report was received by Government in 1962 or thereabout;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) A Holland firm and NOT an American firm was asked to prepare a techno-economic survey for the establishment of lube oil plants in India in 1961.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The report was examined in consultation with Indian Refineries Ltd. (now Indian Oil Corporation). A lube plant at Bombay with Esso|Government participation is already under construction and another will be built as a part of the Madras refinery complex.

Telegraph and Telephone Exchange at Baripada

2219. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Karanjia, a sub-Divisional Headquarter town in the State of Orissa, has no telegraphic or telephonic connection with its District headquarter station at Baripada, and no tele-communication link with Rairangpur, another important sub-Divisional Headquarter Station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for establishing long distance calls between Karanjia and Baripada as also between Karanjia and Rairangpur and *vice versa*, the calls have to cross at least three districts, namely Keonjhar, Cuttack and Balasore, of hundreds of miles of circuitous route instead of covering only a few miles between Karanjia and Baripada and Karanjia and Rairangpur; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Karanjia, a sub-divisional headquarter town, in the State of Orissa is connected to the General Telecommunication net-work via Keonjhar exchange and has access to its District headquarter town Baripada as well as the other sub-division headquarter station Rairangpur *via* this net-work.

(b) Yes.

(c) A scheme for the installation of a 25 line automatic exchange at Karanjia has been sanctioned in February, 1966. The provision of a direct link from Karanjia to Baripada or Rairangpur will be considered after the opening of the exchange at Karanjia, if the increased telephone traffic, consequent on the commissioning of the exchange, justifies the same.

Arrest of Chinese Nationals at Sarnath

2220. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight Chinese Nationals were arrested at Sarnath (Varanasi) about five miles from Sarnath on 21st October, 1966 for visiting the place (Sarnath) without permits; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cases under the Foreigners Act, 1946, have been registered against them.

Eradication of Illiteracy

2221. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extensive use of mass media and improved methods and techniques for eradication of illiteracy in the shortest possible time has been recommended by the seminar on mass media and adult literacy held at Delhi in October, 1961; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The seminar was, however, held in October, 1966.

(b) The appointment of a Committee for the purpose of preparing syllabi, lessons and other material for the establishment of experimental projects using television and radio broadcasts for promoting adult literacy is under consideration.

Students' Agitation

2222. Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Shinkre:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students killed and injured in police firings, teargas and lathi charges since September, 1966 and the total number of

students arrested during the agitation;

(b) the State-wise break-up of the number of students arrested, killed and injured during the period;

(c) the total number of students against whom warrants are pending; and

(d) the loss of property as a result of the agitation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sanskrit Inscription in Turkmenia

2223. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3776 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the find of Sanskrit inscription in Turkmenia has been collected;

(b) whether the inscription has been deciphered; and

(c) when a statement in regard thereto will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement is being laid separately on the Table of the House in fulfilment of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3776 on 31-8-1966.

Industries in Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh

2224. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri Ramapathi Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new industries proposed to be set up by Government in Ramagundam and in other areas of Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh to rehabilitate refugees and others have been started;

(b) the number of Industries provided with financial and other aids; and

(c) the period by which all these industries are expected to go into production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Financial assistance sanctioned in respect of the industrial units to be located at Ramagundam, the number of new migrants from East Pakistan and Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon who would be employed in these units and the period by which the units are expected to go into production or the present position are indicated below:—

Name of Industrial Unit	Financial assistance sanctioned	No. of migrants/ repatriates to be employed	Period by which unit is expected to go into production
1	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Handloom and Powerloom Units at Ramagundam .	69·75	700	15-4-67
2. Co-operative Spinning Mill at Ramagundam . .	10·00	300	June, 1967
3. Saw Mill, Seasoning Kiln and Mechanised Wood Workshop	2·37	79	Government of Andhra Pradesh have raised certain questions about the terms of the financial assistance which are under consideration.
4. Cast Iron-Foundry-*cum*-Engineering Workshop . .	2·99	69	
5. Manufacture of Sprayers and Dusters. . . .	1·26	24	

अपहरण किये गये बच्चे

2225. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री तुला राम :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री चांडक :
श्री रा० गि० दुबे :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि श्रीमती राम कली के दो पुत्र ओम प्रकाश आयु 17 वर्ष, सतीश कुमार आयु 10 वर्ष तथा उनकी दो पत्रियां सुमन लता आयु 7 वर्ष और लता कुमारी आयु 4 वर्ष, 8 जून, 1965 को प्रातः दिल्ली में अपने मकान के निकट स्थित पुस्तकालय में गये थे तथा इस वर्ष अक्तूबर में विजय दशमी के दिन तक अपने घर पर नहीं लौटे थे और पुलिस भी उन का पता नहीं लगा सकी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुलिस अभी तक उन बच्चों की तलाश कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) जी हां।

(ख) मामले को 29-12-65 को दाखिल दफ्तर कर दिया गया क्योंकि उसकी जांच का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। किन्तु जब कभी पुलिस को कोई सुराग मिलता है तब वह फिर जांच करती है।

हिन्दी में तार

2226. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभिन्न सर्किलों में हिन्दी में कितने तार आये तथा कितने तार भेजे गये; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष में डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभिन्न सर्किलों में हिन्दी के कितने तार आये और कितने तार भेजे गये ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) और (ख). 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 के दौरान देवनागरी लिपि में बुक किये गए तारों के संबंध में एक विवरण-पत्र लोक-सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—7401/66], जिसमें कि डाक-तार सर्कलों के अनुसार अलग अलग आंकड़े दिये गए हैं। 1966-67 के दौरान देवनागरी लिपि में बुक किये गए तारों की संख्या केवल 31 मार्च, 1967 के बाद ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

डाक व तार कर्मचारियों के लिए हिन्दी कक्षाएं

2227. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार, डाक व तार विभाग के कितने प्रवर्तन कर्मचारियों ने अब तक हिन्दी नहीं सीखी है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें हिन्दी कक्षाओं में भेजने के संबंध में एक योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई गई है जिन्हें हिन्दी कक्षाओं में उपस्थित होने के लिए समय नहीं दिया जा सकता ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :

(क) आन्ध्र	7728	दिल्ली	1248
आसाम	2220	गुजरात	4028
बिहार	360	केरल	3497

मध्य प्रदेश	2353	उड़ीसा	2389
		पंजाब तथा हरियाना	4305
मद्रास	8347		
महाराष्ट्र	9280	राजस्थान	900
मैसूर	6586	पश्चिमी बंगाल	5771

कुल जोड़ —58,712

(ख) तथा (ग) जी हां। प्रत्येक राज्य के उन नगरों में जहां कर्मचारियों की संख्या काफी है, कार्यालय-समय के दौरान गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी कक्षाएं चलाई जा रही हैं, जिनकी अनुपूर्ति के लिए विभागीय रात्रिकालीन पाठशालाएं, हैं, जो कार्यालय के कार्य-समय के अतिरिक्त समय में काम करती है। प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को मुफ्त पुस्तकें दी जाती हैं और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों तक आने-जाने के लिए सवारी भत्ता दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा, हिन्दी परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण होने पर नकद पुरस्कार तथा विशेष वेतन पाने का हक है। इस के अतिरिक्त उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें कार्य-समय के दौरान हिन्दी कक्षाओं में जाने के लिए नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता, उन्हें स्वयं अपने स्वयं प्रयास से परीक्षायें उत्तीर्ण करने पर एकमुश्त पुरस्कार राशि के रूप में पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया जाता है।

हिन्दी के तार बाबू

2228. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत वर्ष राजस्थान, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में पृथक पृथक कितने तार बाबुओं को हिन्दी में तार भेजने का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया;

(ख) इन राज्यों में ऐसे कितने तार बाबू हैं जिन्हें अब तक हिन्दी में तार लेने अथवा भेजने का कोई अनुभव नहीं है अथवा जिन्हें यह प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ग) उन्हें हिन्दी में तार भेजने का कब तक प्रशिक्षण दे दिये जाने की संभावना है।

संचार-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना इस प्रकार है :

सर्कलों के नाम	1965-66 के दौरान प्रशिक्षित तार-प्रचालकों की संख्या	उन तार-प्रचालकों की संख्या, जिन्हें अभी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना है	वह अनुमानित समय जिसमें (2) के अन्तर्गत दिये गए तार प्रचालकों के प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लेने की संभावना है।
	(1)	(2)	(3)
राजस्थान	18	32	एक वर्ष
बिहार	141	142	दो वर्ष
मध्य प्रदेश	93	195	तीन वर्ष

Forest Settlers in Kerala

2229. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for Kerala

had unanimously recommended that the report of the sub-Committee on forest settlers in Kerala State should be accepted and implemented by the State Government; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Kerala Government to implement the recommendations of the Consultative Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) In the 8th meeting of the Consultative Committee on Kerala Legislation it was decided that the Chairman should convey to the Government of Kerala the general consensus of opinion in the Committee that the recommendations contained in the report of the Sub-Committee on encroachment of Government forest lands should be accepted.

(b) The following decisions have been taken by the State Government—

(i) Survey and enumeration of the occupied areas and issue of identity cards to the occupants should be completed without any delay and on completion of this work, persons found in the forest areas without identity cards should be summarily evicted.

(ii) The Government of India should be approached to know whether the financial assistance to the State as also assistance for any colonisation scheme outside the State for displaced persons from the forest areas would be forthcoming.

(iii) To maintain *status quo* in regard to all other issues contained in the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

East-West Music Conference and Festival

2230. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the East-West Music Conference and Festival organised by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in 1963-64;

(b) whether the amount actually spent was within the sanctioned limit; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the extent of the excess amount so spent?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 30,000|-.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Rs. 24,000|-.

Furniture for Azad Bhawan, New Delhi

2231. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sealed tenders through public notifications were invited by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for the purchase of furniture for Azad Bhawan, New Delhi and its auditorium;

(b) if so, the names of the firms who tendered and their quotations;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the prior sanction of the Governing Body of the Council was obtained before placing the order?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. Sealed (limited) tenders were invited from selected firms on the recommendations of the architects.

(b) The names of the firms, who tendered, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7402/66]. Information regarding quotations is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) It was not considered necessary to invite tenders by public notification on account of the fact that so far as the chairs for the auditorium were concerned only a few firms in the country were specialised in making such furniture. Therefore, limited tenders were invited. In regard to the rest of the furniture only such firms which could execute designs suggested by the office of the Small Scale Industries were invited to tender.

(d) Prior sanction of the Governing Body was not required as the President had full powers to sanction any expenditure within the budgetary allocations approved by the said Governing Body. The Secretary also had power to sanction upto Rs. 1,000/- per item within these allocations.

Abolition of Posts in Indian Council for Cultural Relations

2232. **Shri Brij Raj Singh:**
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts recommended for abolition in the meeting of the Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations held on the 23rd February, 1964;

(b) the number of posts actually abolished by the Council in implementation of the above recommendation;

(c) whether all the posts recommended for abolition have since been abolished; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No meeting of the Governing Body was held on 23rd February, 1964. However, a meeting of the Governing Body was held on 24th March, 1964, when a decision was taken to abolish five posts.

(b) Five.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme

2233. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Central Government employees have volunteered to seek retirement in response to the Voluntary Retirement scheme but their request has not been acceded to; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The benefits of voluntary retirement scheme referred to can be allowed only to the staff rendered surplus and transferred to the Central Pool in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Certain Government Officers did apply for voluntary retirement but their requests were not acceded to as they did not fulfil the prescribed conditions. Requests from certain other officers are under consideration.

Losses in Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Stores, New Delhi

2234. **Shri Maurya:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cntral Government Employees' Consumer, Cooperative Stores, New Delhi, have suffered huge losses;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into the matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make up the losses suffered by the Stores?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No, Sir. The Society earned a net profit of Rs. 1,30,301 and Rs. 1,70,929 during years 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively. The Profit &

Loss account for the year 1965-66 is still under compilation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Payment of Dividend to Shareholders

2235. Shri Maurya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees' Consumer Co-operative Stores have not so far paid any dividend to the shareholders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite payment of the dividend to the Shareholders?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). A dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent, which is the maximum permissible under Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, has been declared for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. Shareholders have been informed through the Welfare Officers attached to the various Ministries and Offices and also by the issue of posters to collect the amount of the dividend due to them at the special counter opened for the purpose at the Head Office of the Society in the Talkatora Barracks.

Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Stores, New Delhi

2236. Shri Maurya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumer goods purchased by Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Stores, New Delhi, which are in short supply, do not reach the beneficiaries of the Stores; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make the stores a real service store for its beneficiaries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The articles in short supply are sold to members of the Society on the basis of "first come first served". Genuine complaints, if any are redressed promptly.

Pak Firing on Tripura Border

2237. Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan border force fired four rounds on the 4th November, 1966 on Belonia on the Tripura-Noakhali Border; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Necessary preventive measures against possible encroachment have been taken and protest lodged with the Pakistan authorities.

विशेष पदालियों के पद

2238. **श्री उटिया :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री बड़े :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 21/31/63 सी० एस० ए० दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर, 1963 द्वारा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को यह आदेश दिये थे कि स्वस्थ प्रशासनिक परम्पराओं के हित में कुछ विशेष पदालियों के पदाधिकारियों का तीन वर्षों के बाद उन पदों से तबादला कर दिया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कार्यालय ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित बातों का पालन उन के मंत्रालय में नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) (क) जी, हां । इन आदेशों में, कार्यकुशलता को बनाए रखते हुए, स्टाफ को अदल-बदल करने का सुझाव था ।

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के उल्लिखित कार्यालय-ज्ञापन के आदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी का अध्ययन

2239. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री उटिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 31 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3869 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी के अध्ययन के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) हिन्दी न जानने वाले अधिकारी कब तक हिन्दी सीख लेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) उठाए गए कदमों में ये शामिल हैं :—(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे अहिन्दी भाषी कर्मचारियों को नकद पुरस्कार, जो निर्धारित हिन्दी परीक्षाओं में सम्मानपूर्वक उत्तीर्ण होते है, और (2) अराजपत्रित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्राज्ञ, हिन्दी टाईपिंग और हिन्दी आशु-लिपिक परीक्षाएं उत्तीर्ण करने पर एक वार्षिक तरक्की के बराबर रकम का वैयक्तिक वेतन ।

(ख) कोई सीमा निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

हिन्दी में काम-काज करने योग्य ज्ञान

2240. **श्री उटिया :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री बड़े :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 31 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3869 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन अधिकारियों में से जिन्हें हिन्दी में काम-काज करने योग्य ज्ञान है कितने अधिकारी अपना काम हिन्दी में करते है और उनकी संख्या कितने प्रतिशत है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन अधिकारियों को जो हिन्दी में काम-काज नहीं कर रहे है अपना काम-काज हिन्दी में करने का अवसर प्रदान करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) एक 9 प्रतिशत ।

(ख) और (ग). जहां कहीं सम्भव हो, इन अधिकारियों को हिन्दी प्रयोग का अवसर दिया जाता है ।

Postal Facilities in Mysore

2241. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the Postal facilities made available to the people of Mysore in the Third Plan period, along with the allocation of amount made and spent and the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure if any; and

(b) the postal facilities proposed in the Fourth Plan period for the State and the number of new Post Offices proposed to be opened every year to cope with the need of the people?

The Minister of State in the Departments for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 2599 post offices were opened in Mysore State during the Third Plan period and 248 Post offices were upgraded to the status of a departmental Sub-Post office, 12 Sub-offices were converted into H.Os, 5561 more villages were given a daily Postal service and the number of villages which were receiving delivery of mails at an interval of more than a week was reduced from 117 to 33. The allotment of Rs. 4,50,000/- was actually exceeded.

(b) The Fourth Plan is being finalized.

Hindi University in South

2242. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a "Hindi University" in one of the South Indian States preferably at Gulbarga, Mysore State;

(b) if so, the location and other details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the South Indian States are urging the Central Government to locate the proposed Hindi University in the South; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). Proposals for the establishment of a Hindi University in the South have been made on several occasions. This question will, howeverever, only arise when a number of Hindi medium degree colleges have been established either by local efforts or by State Governments concerned and these colleges find any difficulty in getting affiliation from the established universities in the area.

Regional Engineering College, Silchar

2243. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Governors for the Regional Engineering College at Silchar, Assam has been formed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the construction work for the College building will be started immediately;

(d) if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken towards establishing the college till now?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Board is being constituted. Chairman and some members have been appointed. The remaining members will be appointed shortly.

(c) and (d). The Board of Governors will take up the question of construction of buildings in the first meeting.

(e) Land has been acquired.

All-India Secondary Teachers

2244. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Secondary School teachers are going to launch a movement on an All-India scale for a uniform all-India pay-scale and a national policy on education; and

(b) if so, whether any discussions have been held by the All-India Federation of Secondary Teachers with Government regarding its demands?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government is aware of the decision of the All-India Secondary Teachers Federation to launch a country-wide movement for improving the service conditions of teachers.

(b) The Federation has presented a memorandum containing their demands.

Examination for Section Officers

2245. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who qualified in the Departmental Competitive Examination for Section Officers' Grade since 1959,—year-wise;

(b) the number of persons posted as Section Officers out of the above;

(c) the number of persons still in the waiting list with highest and lowest percentages of marks obtained; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to absorb the remaining candidates?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) These examinations, being competitive examinations, results are announced by the Union Public Service Commission only in respect of candidates who come within the number of vacancies available for their absorption. On the basis of examinations held in the years 1959 and thereafter the number of candidates whose names were announced by the Union Public Service Commission was as follows:—

1959	..	78
1960	..	0
1963		16
1964	..	13
1965	..	71

(There were no examinations in the years 1961 and 1962).

In respect of the examinations held in the years 1959 and 1960 some misunderstanding had arisen in regard to competitive character of those examinations. It was, therefore, decided to include in the Select Lists of Section Officers to be issued during a period of 5 years from 1st October 1962, such of the left-over candidates of those two examinations as might be recommended by the Union Public Service Commission, equal to the number of candidates to be taken from the Departmental Competitive Examination of the year to which the Select List relates. Accordingly, over and above the figures given above, 29 candidates from the 1959 examination have been included in the Select Lists for the Section Officers' grade issued thereafter. The Select List based on the results of the 1965 examination, which has not yet issued, will include names of 31 more left-over candidates of the 1959 and 1960 examinations.

(b) All the candidates as mentioned above (except those to be included in the Select List to be issued on the basis of the 1965 examination) have already been promoted to the grade of Section Officer.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

12.10 hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 376 के अन्तर्गत मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, एक सवाल खत्म हुआ और दूसरा कोई और मामला सामने नहीं है इस वास्ते इस वक्त कोई प्वाइंट औफ आर्डर नहीं उठ सकता है । हाउस के सामने जो बिजनैस पेश हो उसके सम्बन्ध में ही कोई प्वाएंट औफ आर्डर उठ सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस पर भी मैं अर्ज कर दूं कि नियम में साफ कहा गया है कि जब दो प्रश्नों के बीच में कोई प्रश्न जरूरी होता है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में सदस्य व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो प्रश्नों के बीच में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप उसके शब्दों को पढ़ लीजिये । 376 है न ? अब 376 के पहले नियम में तो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हुआ फिर नियम दो में यह दिया हुआ है :

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before the House."

Mr. Speaker: "If it relates"—

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: "If it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before the House."

एक स्थगन का प्रस्ताव मेरा आपके सामने है तो वह आर्डर औफ बिजनैस हो गया और यह सम्बन्ध रखता है भारत सरकार से । आप मेहरबानी करके मेरी इस बात को सुनिये क्योंकि इस सरकार के कुछ अंशों में अगर पूरे में नहीं तो कुछ कुटिल, गुप्त और अंधकार प्रेमी तत्व घुस गये हैं । आप मेहरबानी करके जरा इस अत्यावश्यक बात को सुनिये कि जो घटना यहां हो रही है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, यह बात कि गवर्नमेंट में कहां क्या हो रहा है वह इस वक्त प्वाएंट औफ आर्डर के बहाने मैं नहीं सुनसकता और आप ने इस वक्त मेरे सामने जो 376 का हवाला दिया है तो उसके मातहत यह आपका सवाल प्वाएंट औफ आर्डर में नहीं उठता है । बाकी जो आपका ऐडजोर्नमैंट मोशन स्थगन प्रस्ताव है वह मैंने देखा । वह स्थगन प्रस्ताव उचित नहीं है इसलिए मैंने उसे अपनी मंजूरी नहीं दी और इसलिए उसको इस तरीके से उठाने देने की मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप हाउस की कार्यवाही को आगे चलने दीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ने खुद यहां इस सदन में कहा था कि हम लोगों के खिलाफ अदालती कार्यवाही हो रही है इसलिए उसके ऊपर इस सदन में कोई चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए और गृह मंत्री ने भी न जाने कितनी बार कहा । आज हमारे बारे में हैबियस कौरपस के मातहत अदालत में सुनवाई होने वाली थी । दफा 107 को मैंने चुनौती दी थी लेकिन गृह मंत्री मैदान छोड़ कर भाग गये और अदालत की चुनौती को स्वीकार करने में असमर्थ हो गये । ऐसी अवस्था में आप मेहरबानी कर के . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब अब आप बैठ जायें और हाउस की कार्यवाही को आगे चलने दें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ऐसा करके अपनी इस कार्यवाही से इस सरकार को मजबूत बना रहे हैं यह आपको जानना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह क्या बात हुई कि आप ने हैबियस कारपस के मातहत दरख्वास्त की 107 को चुनौती दी और गृह मंत्री ने इसलिए आपको छोड़ दिया, भाग गये मैदान छोड़ कर और आपका मुकाबला नहीं कर सके ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा मुकबला कहां ? अगर मुझे मुकाबला करने की ताकत होती तो इस तरीके से मेरे साथ बर्ताव नहीं करते । इसे आप हंसी मजाक मत समझिये । यह देश का मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हंसी मजाक क्या कर रहा हूं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह लोग जो कर रहे हैं। मुकाबला 107 का है मेरा मुकाबला कहां है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दफा 107 का मुकाबला मैं यहां कैसे उठाने दे सकता हूं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने कई बार यहां कहा है कि हाउस में उठाया जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गलत है ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है । माननीय सदस्य अब बस करें और मुझे हाउस की कार्यवाही को आगे चलाने दें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He is passing the limit of indignity.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे बार-बार मना करने के बावजूद भी वह बोलते चले जा रहे हैं मुझे उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेना पड़ेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): ऐक्शन की आप धमकीदेते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कर भी और क्या सकता हूं जबकि आप हाउस का काम आगे चलने ही नहीं देंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठ कर रोये थे और तब मैं ने आपके पक्ष में बात कही थी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अजीब बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है कि मैं रोया था । पेपर्स टू बी लेड ग्रोन दी टेबुल ।

श्री भौ* (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं ।

श्री भौर्य : आप कर क्या रहे हैं जरा मुझे सुन तो लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त हाउस का काम आगे चलने दें ।

श्री भौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैम्बरान पार्लियामेंट के साथ में साधारण व्यक्ति से भी बुरा बर्ताव हो रहा है । . . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सबको सुन लीजिये, एक एक मिनट ।

12.15 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

**Not recorded.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Sir, please give me two minutes. If I speak without your permission, you ask me to go out of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Why should she speak without permission?

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I am asking your permission to say something about today's business.

Mr. Speaker: If it relates to the list of business, she may say it.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: After coming to this Parliament from Andhra Pradesh, we have given so many calling attention notices; I am not going to raise it now. But we have given a motion, which has been admitted as a No-Day-Yet-Named-Motion, about the situation in Andhra as a result of the policy of the Central Government. Every week we are waiting for that discussion to be taken up in this House, but every week we find something else is being brought. Why is the Government hesitating to discuss the Andhra situation? They think that this is something happening in the south and the north is more important. South is neglected.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Government to answer.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Please ask them to put it up on the agenda. Parliament is going to be finished—I mean the business of this Parliament is going to be finished soon. Please ask them.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to ask them. I have admitted it. That is the first step. The sub-committee has recommended that it should be taken up. That is the second step. Now it is for the Government to put it up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): These matters are being pushed out one by one. That is why the pressure comes on you at zero hour. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) All the lady members have combined together!

Shrimati Vimla Devi: 76 members have resigned from the Assembly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Her statement that Parliament is going to be finished need not be taken seriously.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक पत्र लिखा था ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, मुझे सुनने दीजिये।

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Committee on Indian Foreign Service

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee on the Indian Foreign Service. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7382/66].

Amendment to the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 3460 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1966, making certain amendment to the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, under subsection (2) of section 4A of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7383/66].

ACTION ON CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ETC. ADOPTED AT THE 49TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE HELD AT GENEVA.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): on behalf of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A statement indicating the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 49th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7384/66].

(2) A copy of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fifth Amendment Scheme, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 3342 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1966, under section 24 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7385/66].

(3) A copy of the Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Bonus (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR 1540 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966, as corrected by Notification No. G.S.R. 1703 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1966, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7386/66].

(4) A copy of the Metalliferous Mines (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1701 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1966, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-7387/66].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): All these conventions are adopted and recommendations are accepted at the international conferences. But they are not implemented in our industries. I want to know whether these will be implemented both in the private and public sectors.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Once the convention are accepted, they have to be ratified and if necessary legislation has to be undertaken to implement them both in the private and public sectors.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You will be pleased to see, Sir, and so will the House that this relates to an international conference held in June, 65 i.e. more than a year and a half ago. I would like to know details of the odyssey of this conference report, where it has travelled, how far it has travelled, which places and ministries it has visited and why it has taken more than 1-1|2 years. What has been the *modus operandi* of this?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has travelled through all the normal channels.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are those normal channels? Mention at least one or two channels.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If the hon. Member will have the patience.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath should realise that this is not the time, when he is placing the report, to ask what are the channels.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have held in this House that whenever a statement is delayed, reasons should be given.

Mr. Speaker: Reasons for delay I am asking him to give.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Why should the hon. Member become so impatient?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am impatient? Parliament is stultifying itself when you are....

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If you are thinking of odyssey others can also think of....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Think of it. Think of whatever you like. You do not know the meaning of odyssey. You do not know English even.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has travelled through the normal channels.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Odyssey is a fine word.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The Minister is always like that.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, I am always like that.

Sir, the decision of the International Labour Conference has to be examined on all its implications and also as to how many countries of the world who are members of the ILO have ratified the decisions of the ILO. Once we accept that we will have to see whether it is going to create some complications and whether we are in a position to implement all those provisions that we ratify. Naturally, all the ministries concerned and even the State Governments have to be consulted. It takes time when we have to consult all the State Governments.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI LAND REFORMS ACT, 1954, KERALA PROHIBITION ACT, 1950 AND ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, I beg to relay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 191 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954:—

(i) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. F.(4)/L.R.O./1966 in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th June, 1966.

(ii) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. F.(3)/L.R.O./66 in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th July, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6872/66].

I also lay on the Table:

(i) a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 416|66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st November, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 62 of the Kerala Prohibition Act, 1950, read with clause(c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7388/66].

(ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations Phabeo published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1672 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1966.

(b) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength Amendment Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1673 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7389/66].

12.23 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
(Arrest of Member)

श्री मौर्य । (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रिविलेज के इश्यू पर मैं ने एक पत्र लिखा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री मौर्य आप। रुकावट डाल रहे हैं। मुझे चलने दीजिये। आप दरम्यान में . . .

श्री मौर्य : आपका चलने कैसे दें। हम लोगों को सुन लीजिये। साधारण नागरिकों से भी बरा वर्त्ताव हम लोगों के साथ बाहर हो रहा है। कल प्रिविलेज इश्यू को ले कर आपको पत्र लिखा कि गृह मंत्री ने चालाकी करके उनको छोड़ दिया जिनके बारे में लिखा था। एस० डी० एम० है। वहां हम लोगों का हलाफिया बयान लगा हुआ है। पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर है, एक फिएट कार है, एक जीप है, 17 हजार रु० की और 10 हजार रु० की इसके बावजूद कहते हैं, कि हम आपको नहीं जानते हम वेरिफाई करायेंगे। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि :

"The S.H.O. should verify the surities with in three days."

इन तमाम चीजों को उठाने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री मौर्य क्या यह हाउस फैसला करेगा कि उस मैजिस्ट्रेट ने आपकी जमानत को मंजूर नहीं किया आपको कुछ और उसने कहा जो कि पोलाइट नहीं था।

श्री मौर्य : आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये, मैं हाथ जोड़ कर कहता हूं। जब मेरी गिरफ्तारी हुई थी तब स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरु प्रधान मंत्री थे। उन्होंने स्वयं विश्वास दिलाया था कि इस तरह से गिरफ्तारियां नहीं होंगी। स्वयं आपने भी कहा था कि जब सदन होगा तब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को इस तरह से नहीं गिरफ्तार कर लिया जायेगा। आज दफा 107 का पुरुषयोग हुआ है। 107 कोई क्राइम नहीं है। वह एक क्राइम न होने देने की व्यवस्था है। उसमें हम लोग जब जमानत के लिये जाते हैं तब हमसे कहा जाता है कि 25, 25 हजार की जमानत दो। जमानत देने के लिये जाते हैं तो मंजूर नहीं की जाती है। यह साफ जाहिर करता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। आप ने तमाम चीजें कह दीं। आप ने मुझसे कहा, मैंने दे दिया है।

श्री मौर्य: पार्लियामेंट के मम्बर के साथ बड़ा बुरा सलूक हो रहा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर। मौर्य साहब अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मौर्य : आप पुलिस राज को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। आप हमारी रक्षा नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा। यह कांग्रेस वाले हमारी जान के दुश्मन हैं यह हमें गोलियों से मरवा दें। आप ही हमारे रक्षक हैं आप हमारे . . .

अध्यक्ष : बस: मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मौर्य: आप उन से कहें कि क्यों यह दुरुपयोग हो रहा है कानून का . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी शिकायत है कि आप कचहरी में गये और आपसे अच्छा सुलूक नहीं किया उस मैजिस्ट्रेट ने। मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने जो जायेगा वह मिटिजन है, मैं उसमें क्या संरक्षण दे सकता हूं।

श्री मौर्य : मैजिस्ट्रेट ने हमसे कि हमारी मजबूरी है। मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हमें रोकता है। मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि आज उनका राज है, जैसा वह कहते हैं वैसा कर रहे हैं। कल आपका राज होगा तब जो आप कहेंगे. वह करेंगे। मैजिस्ट्रेट ने सब कुछ कहा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से टेलीफोन आते हैं, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर टेलीफोन करते हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर। मैं ने आपको बहुत सुन लिया।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सारी चीजें जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही हैं वह रेकार्ड पर जायेंगी ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, whether, under the rules, you permit him to make this point or not, the point that he has raised is very important from all points of view, because a Member of Parliament was arrested, he was to be released on bail, Rs. 25,000 security was demanded fo release of the Member of Parliament on bail, another Member of Parliament offered security and that was not accepted in spite of the fact that he made a statement that he had this property and that property. This is something very wrong.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Atrocious.

Mr. Speaker: I got that information. The Members complained to me. I sent it on to the Home Minister saying that he should look into it. That was all that could be done. Members should also realise . . . (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): यहां बहस होनी चाहिये मिनिस्टर को लिखने से क्या हो सकता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप बहस का आर्डर दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आर्डर कैसे दे सकता हूं ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): There are two ponits. One has been raised by Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia and another by my hon. friend over here. On very flimsy grounds Members of Parliament are arrested and as soon as the executive is going to be caught on the wrong foot in the court of law, either under a *habeas corpus* petition or anything, they are released. At any moment of time they can stop our work on such flimsy grounds. If you take refuge under this that Members of Parliament are not above the law.. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Would she kindly guide me as to what action I could take?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You could tell them.... (*Interruption*)

श्री मौर्य : उन्होंने दफा 107 का दुरुपयोग किया है । उस पर बहस करने दीजिये ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir you have been good enought to inform the House that you have forwarded the complaint to the Home Minister. The Home Minister is expected to take prompt steps and explain to the House what is the real position. Why is the Home Minister not making a statement?

Mr. Speaker: Can I interfere in that?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You have got ample powers.

Mr. Speaker: Would he kindly tell me whether the Speaker or the House can act in this matter?

Shri Hem Baurua (Gauhati): The House can.

Mr. Speaker: No. Can we take up that question and interfere in that?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You have alreary asked the Home Minister to look into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: I have.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: That means, he has to report to the House what is his reaction. He should tell the facts and give us the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: That, I am assured, I will get and I will inform the House

[Mr. Speaker]

what I get now. What further can be done?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I know what is the Home Minister's reply to your letter?

Mr. Speaker: I have not so far received it.

Shri N. S. Chatterjee: This is a matter which is very important and it concerns the privilege of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Home Minister that he should send an early reply to me.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिसने बहस उठाया है उसकी भी सलाह तो लीजिये। आप कहते हैं कि रास्ता बतलाइये। मैं रास्ता बतलाता हूं आपके सामने, और यह रास्ता साफ है। जब सदन में पिछले छः सात दिनों में यह सवाल उठा था तब आपने और औरों ने यह कह करके इस सवाल को खत्म किया कि अदालत में यह मामला तय हो रहा है। जब अदालत में यह मामला तय होने पर आया तब गृह मंत्री साहब ने अदालती मामले को खत्म करके हर मामले को पहले ही खत्म कर दिया। नतीजा यह होता है कि सात आठ दस दिन तक नागरिक की स्वतन्त्रता का अपहरण हुआ है संविधान की धारा 21 और 22 के बिल्कुल खिलाफ। और दफा 107 का आज खाली दुरुपयोग नहीं, बजाते खुद संविधान को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। उसको चुनौती दी जाती है। इस मौके पर आपका कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि ठीक उसी वक्त पर जब कि वहां दिल्ली की अदालत में यह सरकार कहने गई है कि चूंकि हमने छोड़ दिया इसलिये वह मामला नहीं रह जाता, आप यहां पर कहिये कि यह मुकदमा यहां आ जाता है क्योंकि आप कह चुके हैं कि दिल्ली की अदालत में यह मामला साफ करवाओ इसलिये यही रास्ता रह जाता है कि हर एक मुकदमा साफ तौर से यहां आये। मैं कोई एक स्कूली बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। इसका सरकार के भविष्य से सम्बन्ध है।

मैं आपको एक और इत्तला देना चाहता हूं कि एक आदमी के प्राणों के ऊपर घातक हमला 7 नवम्बर को हुआ। उसके घर के सामने यह सरकार बन्दूक वाला सिपाही रखती थी, 6 नवम्बर तक, और 7 नवम्बर को जो बन्दूक वाला सिपाही था उसके हाथ से बन्दूक हटा ली गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह चीज मैंने...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आप उस तर्क से घबराइये मत। नतीजा यह निकलना है कि इस तर्क का इस्तेमाल होता है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब मैंने आपको सुन लिया है, आप बैठ जाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: रास्ते पर तो जरा गौर करें, अच्छी तरह से सुनें तो, जब तक....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अच्छी तरह से और नहीं चल सकता है। सुन लिया है आपको अब मैंने।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: कहां सुन रहे हैं। अगर सुनते होते तो थोड़ी धीरज रखते। हम लोगों को तो गर्म होने का अधिकार है। लेकिन आप जिस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं उस पर बैठ कर आपको गर्म होने का अधिकार नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्ज को चलाऊं न और बाहर चला जाऊं?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: कानून की कार्रवाई चलायें, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोशिश यही करता हूं।

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission to you?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee had risen earlier.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I invite your kind attention to the letter which Shri Y. B. Chavan had addressed to you on 21st November, 1966, a copy of which has been sent to us. Certain cases were referred as to how Shri Maurya was harassed by the police, how search took place in his house, how Shri Kishen Pattnayak's house, in his absence—his house was locked—was searched and how these three Members were arrested. Shri Y. B. Chavan has already written to you a letter giving certain factual statement which is virtually wrong.

Then, you asked us how this question can be raised and how you can possibly help us in raising the discussion in the House. Sir, you remember a judgment delivered recently by the Chief Justice of Delhi in the case of Shri Balraj Madhok in which the Judge has held that the orders passed by the Magistrate were patently illegal and that the Magistrate had not complied with the mandatory provisions contained in section 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He has said all these things. We wanted to raise a discussion in side the House because there was an apprehension that anybody can be arrested under section 107 and put in jail. Therefore, we wanted a discussion on this. Dr. Lohia raised this point of *habeas corpus* coming up . . .

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I rise on a point or order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear him. I will hear Shri Radhelal Vyas also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not agitated at all. I am trying to establish my point. We had given a Call Attention notice and that could have been admitted. But you, Sir, in your wisdom, did not allow it. Now, a discussion can take place. The Judgement delivered by the Chief Justice of Delhi in the case of Shri Balraj Madhok applies in the case of Dr. Lohia and others who were arrested under section 107....

Mr. Speaker: The point before me this morning was that an adjournment motion had been given....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am coming to that.

Mr. Speaker: He should restrict himself to the point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is an adjournment motion tabled by Dr. Lohia. He was arrested and put behind the bars. We requested, through you, the Home Minister, the Deputy Minister and everyone, that they should be released after this judgment in the case of Shri Balraj Madhok. They were not released. Shri Kishen Pattnayak made a definite statement that there was no trouble—the students' unrest is over; the 18th November is over—and still they were kept inside the jail and they were being tried The moment they knew that a *habeas corpus* was coming and they knew the mind of the judiciary, that they are impartial, they have done this. I feel that this is not only the contempt of the court but this is absolutely wrong to have withdrawn that case now.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, the issue that is being raised is an important issue. The question is: What is the privilege of a Member of the House? Article 14 of the Consitution lays down that there shall be equality before law. Does a Member of Parliament enjoy a privilege before law outside the realm of this Parliament House more than a citizen of this country? That is a very importtant question because every citizen may have a grievance that the Members of Parliament are trying to be come a special class of privileged people. So far as the privileges of the Members of Parliament within the

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

House or outside the House are concerned, they have been laid down in article 105 and in the Rules. Apart from the privileges that are laid down in article 105 or those obtaining in the United Kingdom or those which are laid down in Rules 232 and 233, there is no other privilege. Now, the Constitution has divided powers between the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. The powers of the judiciary, whether it is of the Magistrate or of the Hige Court or of the Supreme Court, are independent of the jurisdiction of Parliament. If a Magistrate has committed a mistake, it is open to a person who has a grievance to go up before the High Court or the Supreme Court. This is not the right place to raise what wrong or right has been done by a Magistrate. These are my submissions. Let not an impression go in the country that Members of Parliament are claiming privileges much more than an ordinary citizen; let there be equality before law let the privileges of the Members of Parliament be limited to those which are laid down in the rules or in the Constitution. This is what I have to say.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: On a point of order.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear Mr. Vyas first.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: My point of order is under rule 377. Unfortunately this point has been raised here; the debate has started and so many members have spoken; my hon. friend, Mr. Dixit, has also spoken. This rule is very clear and I would specially invite your attention to this and request that it should not be allowed to be violated. The rule is being violted every day. The rule is specific; it lays down clearly:

> "A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order...."

This was not a point of order.

> ". . .shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker. . . "

श्री मधु लिमये : बैठ जाओ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास: क्या इनका हुक्म चलेगा ? मैं बोल रहा हूं बड़े अदब के साथ और ये कह रहे हैं बैठ जाओ। क्या इनका हुक्म चलेगा ?

> "....only after the Speaker has given his consent"

Mr. Speaker: I agree with Mr. Vyas, but he must understand and appreciate also that there are some points—this is about the arrest of Members of Parliament—for which sometimes we have to give that indulgence.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: They should be allowed to be raised according to the procedure. They must send a notice stating the reasons and then you have to allow it.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with him.

Mr. Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त: दीक्षित जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। वास्तविक बात तो यह है कि जो मजिस्ट्रेट था उन्होंने हम लोगों को जिस वक्त हम वहां थे यह कहा कि मैं मुकदमा लूंगा, आप बैठ जाइये। फिर टेलीफोन आया उनके पास। टेलीफोन सुनने के बाद वह आए और आकर उन्होंने नई बात की। अगर टेलीफोन की बात न होती और इतनी देर हम न ठहरते तो जमानत वह ले र थे...

एक माननीय सदस्य: किसका टेलीफोन ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त: सरकार का आता है और किसका आता है। हमने इस पर आपत्ति की। हमने कहा कि अगर आपके पास सरकार की कोई हिदायत आ गई है तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। हम जा रहे हैं। वह चुप हो गए एक दम से। कहने लगे हम क्या करें। वास्तविकता यह नहीं है कि बाहर सदन के हमारे साथ किस तरह का बरताव किया जाता है। वास्तविकता यह है कि क्या सरकार के दखल से इस तरह की बातें हों, इस तरह की कार्रवाई सरकार करे तो वह हाउस की कंटैम्प्ट है या नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने कहा है कि जब कोई मैम्बर या ईवन दी प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर अदालत में जाता है, मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने जाता है और कुछ बात कहता है तो वहां तो सिटिजन और किसी मैम्बर का कोई फर्क नहीं हो सकता है और अदालत के अन्दर वह सिटिजन ही होगा जिस तरह बाकी सिटिजहैं। अगर अदालत ने कुछ अच्छा सुलूक नहीं किया है, तो उसकी जो रेमेडी एक आर्डिनरी सिटिजन को हासिल है, वह पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर को भी हासिल है। इसलिए अगर हाउस में इस बात को उठाया जाये कि मैजिस्ट्रेट ने क्या कहा और क्यों कहा, तो यह नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री मौर्य: अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर का हलफ़िया बयान शक की नजर से देखा जाता है और पुलिस अफ़सर को उसको बैरीफ़ाई करने के लिए भेजा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह बात कई दफ़ा कह दी गई है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य का इस तरह बीच में बोलना ठीक नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री मौर्य: मैंने यह बात उठाई है, लेकिन आप मुझे नहीं सुनते हैं। अदालत ने पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर का हलफ़िया बयान मन्जूर नहीं किया और पुलिस को उसको बैरीफ़ाई करने के लिए भेजा, असली सवाल यह है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री हेम बरुआ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission to you? You must not forget the fact that you are the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House and also of the Members here and by no means, do I want you to abdicate your rights. In that context, I have to make a humble submission to you.

The very fact that you have sent a complaint of the hon. Members to the Home Minister establishes the fact that there is a *prima facie* case, or else you would not have sent it to the Home Minister. At the same time, if these things are allowed to continue, there would not be any peace for the Members of Parliament, particularly for the Members of the Opposition. The magistrate said that a bail of Rs. 25,000 with two sureties of like amount might be provided by those Members who were arrested. When those Members were arrested, I drew your attention to a very relevant thing, namely your own ruling in the House.

You have ruled on many an occasion in the House that no Member should be arrested during the session unless and until there are grave allegations of a criminal nature against that particular Member. In violation of that, Members were arrested....

Mr. Speaker: Those were not the words that I used. The hon. Member's memory is very strong, but at this time I must tell him that those were not the words that I used.

Shri Hem Barua: But the sense was the same. I remember that.

Mr. Speaker: These words should not be put into my mouth.

Shri Hem Barua: There is another thing also. Here is the Member Shri Maurya who has raised a very relevant thing. He went to the magistrate and offered to stand bail for the Members of Parliament who are arrested and he said that he was also a Member of Parliament. But the magistrate refused to believe that he was a Member of Parliament.

May I draw your attention to certain things which happened here in this House when Mr. Mudgal from Bombay was expelled, there was a resolution tabled against him by Mr. Nehru because of his misconduct outside the House. If a Member of Parliament can be charged for telling a lie to a magistrate, the House could take action on that and the House is competent enough to take action on that. But that does not give the right to the magistrate or the petty minions of the law and the Home Ministry and the policemen to disbelieve a Member of Parliament.

For instance, I do not carry my identity card wherever I go.

Shri Maurya: I took the identity card with me. I had taken it and showed it to him also.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not carry my identity card. Supposing I come to your chamber without my identity card and a policeman challenges me and says that 'You are not a Member of Parliament', what defence can I have?

Therefore, as you are the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Members of the House, you have to look at this matter from a different angle altogether and not from this legalistic angle from which you are looking at it.

श्री मौर्य : पायंट आफ़ आर्डर, सर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपनी न कह चके । अब वह बैठ जायें ।

श्री मौर्य : मैं पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं । इस समय प्रश्न यह है कि एक पार्लियामेंट जो हलफिया बयान दे, उस पर शक किया जाये । इस चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बड़े ।

श्री बड़े (खारगाने) : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रचन है । प्रश्न यह है कि क्या स्पीकर मैम्बर्ज के राइट्स एंड प्रिविलैजिज का कस्टोडियन है या नहीं । हाउस आफ़ कामन्स में कहा गया है कि वह है । मैं श्री दीक्षित से एग्री करता हूं कि लाइजनो रेस्पेक्टर आफ़ पर्सन्ज, लेकिन आप देखिए कि पार्लियामेंट का एक मैम्बर कोर्ट के समने जाता है, अपना आइडैन्टिटी कार्ड दिखाता है और पच्चीस हज़ार रुपये की जमानत देता है, लेकिन उस पर विश्वास नहीं किया जाता है । आप खद जज रहे हैं । आप जानते हैं कि सैक्शन 107 और 151 के आफ़ेन्स बेलेबल हैं । हम लोग बाहर से, बिहार, केरल या आसाम आदि से, आते हैं । यदि कोई पार्लियामेंट का मैम्बर यहां पर पकड़ा जाता है, तो वह पच्चीस-पच्चीस हजार की दो जमानतें कहां से लाए ? माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मेरी मोटर है, लेकिन अदालतने कहा कि हम उनको नहीं पहचानते हैं और वैरीफिकेशन के लिए तीन दिन की मियाद दे दी । क्या इस तरह हमारे राइट्स और प्रिविलैजिज का हनन नहीं होता है ? आपने कहा है कि यह पायंट यहां पर रैज नहीं किया जा सकता है । मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन जब यहां पर डिपुटी होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ़ एलीगेशन्ज लगाए गए हैं कि उन्होंने टेलीफ़ोन किया है, तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब को यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि हम ने कोई प्रैशर नहीं डाला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर ो दफ़ा यह इल्जाम लगाया गया है कि डिपुटी होम मिनिस्टर ने टेलीफ़ोन किया । क्या यह दुरुस्त है ?

श्री बड़े : यह बिल्कुल सही है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह बिल्कुल सही बात है ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Neither I nor the Deputy Minister had made any phone calls.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह मन्त्री महोदय से पूछे बिना काम करते हैं । वह इन को भी ले डूबेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : राजा हरिश्चन्द्र बोले हैं !

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is very clear then that you are not in a position to help us in this

Mr. Speaker: It is clear when the matter is before the court and the magistate does that and he demands a surety I cannot reduce it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But you are leaving out the other point entirely. Suppose the arm of the law is used against me maliciously, what are you to do? Here are policemen who may arrest me under section 107; I do not have the benefit of the *habeas corpus*, because just on the last day when the *habeas corpus* petition comes up, they will release me. They are doing this again and again, and you are so helpless.

Mr. Speaker: I do not find any powers vested in me in that behalf. Now, Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You have. May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: If they release some Member at the time when the *habeas corpus* petition is being heard, then I should interfere?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप को यहां बहस करवाने की ताकत है ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I want to make one submission.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Kapur Singh already.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The point which is agitating the House can be stated in quite simple terms. The essence of our grievance is that the liberties and privileges of a Member of this House to function as a Member of this House have been interfered with by an abuse and wrong use of certain vague and dubious provisions of the law.

When this point was raised before you at the stage when Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was arrested you did not allow us to have a discussion on that point on the ground that the matter was *sub-judice*. When the matter was taken to the court and the court was almost about to examine the matter and pronounce on this point, Government had adopted the subterfuge of releasing Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

Your difficulty as you have expressed it is that there is no provision under which you can come to our rescue against the kind of treatment which is being meted out to us. In that connection, I may point out that there are provisions in the book of rules which is before you and such a contingency was actually thought of by the rule-makers. The last rule of the book of rules says that wherever no specific provision exists, the residuary powers inherent in the Speaker on behalf of the House, so that the House may be seized of that matter and take whatever action it is competent to take.

The power of discussion and the power of conveying our displeasure and our censure on the misdeeds of the executive is one of the most fundamental functions of this House. I would, therefore, request you to come to our aid and help us by making use of those powers which are in-

[Shri Kapur Singh]

herent in you and thus convey our displeasure to those who have thus abused the law and have thus tried to destroy our liberties as Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh has struck the right note that it is an abuse of the powers, according to them, by the executive. Then, the remedy is either a no-confidence-motion or a censure motion.

Now, Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then, the adjournment motion should be admitted.

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां पर विशेषाधिकार के भंग का प्रश्न उठाया जा सकता है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): We should also be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri N. C. Chatterjee:

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I want to point out that the argument of my learned friend, Shri Dixit, is wholly untenable. We are not claiming any privilege outside the Constitution. The Constitution under article 105 has given us some rights and privileges which we are asserting. We are not going beyond the countours of those rights and privileges. Under article 105, Parliament as the sovereign legislature has got the right to make proper legislation in regard to its rights and privileges. Until that is done, until Parliament exercises that power, that is the law? The rights and, privileges, shall be those of the Members of the House of Commons, of the British Parliament. What is the right in this case? 40 days before the session, during the session and until 40 days after the session, no Member of Parliament shall be arrested unless there is a criminal charge of any cognizable offence preferred against him.

An hon. Member: There has been a ruling on that.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: What is the ruling. On that basis, we have been asking all along for the same thing. You and I have been here since 1952. You know we have got the same right as the British Parliament or the House of Commons.

What is the position? The Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court accepted my argument and Shri Trivedi's argument. What is the argument? That you cannot arrest a Member under sec. 151 because there is proceeding under sec. 107 of the Code. What is sec. 151? I will read it.

> "A police officer knowing of a sign to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented".

The Chief Justice asked the Government Pleader, when we put forward this argument, 'You cannot arrest him, when there is no question of commission of any cognizable offence. when you simply think that he may violate the peace hereafter or do something' and therefore want to proceed under sec, 107.

Therefore, sec. 107 is the only thing left. The Chief Justice asked, 'what is the cognizable offence which he was going to commit? The police officer must have knowledge of it. Where is that? Neither in the police officer's statement nor in the Government officer's affidavit nor in the Magistrate's affidavit, was there any indication of it. You will be amazed to know that the Magistrate himself affirmed on affidavit. The Supreme Court strongly deprecated-a Magistrate exercising judicial powers affirming an affidavit! But that was done.

Therefore, this kind of arrest was declared to be illegal. We are simply saying is that you, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House, should deprecate this transgression. We are not saying that we should be deprived of the rights and privileges to which we are entitled under the organic law of the country, under art. 105 of the Constitution. We do not want to arrogate any right which is not given to us by the Constitution-makers of India. We affirm that that is the supreme law and demand that that should be enforced, and no Member of Parliament while Parliament is in session should be deprived of his freedom and arrested under sec. 151 simply because there is proceeding under 107.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a criminal charge. I said so the other day.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi has clearly laid down that it is illegal and it is a breach of the law.

I therefore submit that, you, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House, should see that that privilege is honoured and the Constitution is not violated in this blatant manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can condemn the executive.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I think the release of Dr. Lohia does not make any difference in pursuing the matter; if he is aggrieved, he can certainly bring a charge of illegal detention even now against whosoever arrested him. And if it is established that he was illegally detained, then he can also make it a question of breach of privilege. If members have evidence in their possession that the Deputy Minister rang up the Magistrate and interfered in the discharge of his duties, they can certainly bring in a charge of contempt of court against the Deputy Minister also.

But these charges should be brought up not here in this forum but in a court of law. If they are established, other things follow. It is easy enough to make any sort of allegation here under the cover of the privileges that we enjoy in this House. But these charges should be levelled in the forum of the judiciary, and if it is established that something wrong has been done, then the question of privilege will also arise. This is, therefore, not the proper place to do those things, for here you can make any kind of statement and get away with it.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): It is true that the Members of Parliament have got certain rights so far as the question of arrest is concerned. But those rights cannot avail against the right of the Magistrate or that of the police, if that is exercised under the law. If any illegality has been committeed, then resort must be had to the court. As in this particular case of Balraj Modhok there was an illegality alleged to have been committed, they went to the court and the court granted the remedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Before it was decided in the court, you released him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The court passed strictures.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is not a question of privilege of the House or privilege of any member thereof, if the Magistrate or the police purports to act under the law. If any illegality is committed, if something is done without jurisdiction, then the aggrieved cannot, as a Member of this House, come to this House for relief. He has got to obtain it from the court, relief against the commission of any illegality.

This is illustrated by what Shri Chatterjee has said, namely, that in Balraj Madhok's case, there was a complaint that illegality has been committed; there was a complaint that

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

the police had no power to arrest. They went under *habeas corpus* to the High Court and the High Court granted relief. Otherwise, this House and the remedies of this House will become a substitute for *habeas corpus*. This is one point.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a complete misrepresentation of what we want in this House.

Shri Kapur Singh: This is not the issue before the House.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Dr. Lohia made this point that since he has been released, release for an ulterior motive, he has got to complain to the Speaker and to this House. That is wrong. He mentioned art. 21. If somebody's liberty is taken away by the State, then alone art. 21 would apply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What happened here?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It says:

"No person shall be deprived....

Mr. Speaker: I may point out one thing to the Law Minister. It is not the question that Dr. Lohia was arrested or other Members were arrested, and they have the privilege that they should be immune from arrest. That is not the issue. The question, so far as the discussion that has taken place shows—and this is one thing that is worrying me—is only this, which I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister and the Government: Parliament is sitting. Proceedings are started against some Members under 107 and 151....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Atrocious.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Nothing wrong. I will say monstrous.

Mr. Speaker: That is for the executive—for me to say—when it finds that such a thing has happened.

But when those proceedings have been started and the Member goes in a *habeas corpus* petition to the High Court, the Government releases him. What Members feel agitated about is that this can be resorted to for limiting the privileges of the Members of Parliament or for depriving them of those rights that they enjoy.

13 hrs.

Shri Kapur Singh: I wish to say that they are trying to overawe us, not merely limit our liberties.

Mr. Speaker: Whether this is the interpretation that is being put that is to be cleared by the Government—and the Members might be utilised in saying that this was done simply to keep them behind the bars for sometime though there was no offence and it might be resorted to again and again and the Members must have that freedom to work as Members which is their right. That is the only thing.

Shri G. S. Pathak: When their allegation is that the release was for ulteior motives, how can that be cleared up unless the Home Minister makes a statement? I submit to you that you have very rightly asked the Home Minister to make a statement and when the Home Minister makes a statement, he will satisfy you that the reason for ordering the release by the authorities was a proper and justifiable reason and that no discussion will arise.

Mr. Speaker: I will just have consultations with the Home Minister and the Law Minister and I will sit with them and then I will try to bring home to them what the complaint and the grievances of the Members are.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You allow a discussion.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, apart from these legalities which are very important there are one or two other small points also. I come from this House but many people may not know me. Suddenly the police come and arrest me on a bailable charge and they do not accept my personal surety. They ask the magistrate there who is supposed to be ignorant of politics and politicians; he says: I am not prepared to recognise you and accept your personal surety; I want you to bring another surety. Now, I bring another; he can only be a non-Delhi person because no Delhi person would be prepared to stand surety when I am charged before a magistrate for some alleged or actual criminal complaint and so I bring somebody whom I know from this House. His personal surety is also not accepted and he is asked to give surety to the extent of Rs. 25,000. He makes an affidavit but the magistrate does not recognise. In such circumstances, where is the guarantee for our liberties and for our freedoms? Are we to understand that we have to be placed at the sweet mercy, tended mercies of these non-political, ignorant magistrates of Delhi—all those Members who come from all over India? This is a very important matter because at this rate they can impound the freedom of people who do not belong to Delhi at all. Secondly, there is a Member of Parliament and ordinarily even his personal surety is accepted provided the magistrate is satisfied. Are we to understand that under this regime they should have magistrates who are not prepared to accept the personal surety of Members of Parliament?

There is another thing. He brings in another Member of Parliament also and he shows his identity card; even then he is not satisfied; he wants to have a surety of property. Is this the indignity to which Members of Parliament ought to be subjected? At this rate where would be any kind of freedom at all left?

Shi Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is most idiotic.

What is your decision, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I would sit with the Home Minister and the Law Minister and discuss this matter with them and then I will inform the House.

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यदि मैं इसको नहीं उठाता तो यह चर्चा यहां नहीं होती, लेकिन जिस बात पर मैं चर्चा चलाना चाहता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, मैं आपकी बात सुन चुका हूं ।

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमान मेरा एफिडेविट उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Speaker: He should resume his seat how; I have heard him enough.

श्री मौर्य : आपने मेरी बात नहीं सुनी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

13.05 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBERS

(Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Bagri)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 22nd November, 1966 from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Members, Lok Sabha, were arrested on the night of the 15th|16th November, 1966 and 17th November, 1966 respectively, as there was apprehension of breach of public peace on account of their open

(Mr. Speaker)

advocacy that students should defy orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting meeting and processions throughout the Union Territory of Delhi. Both Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Members, Lok Sabha, were discharged and consequently released in the evening of 22nd November, 1966, as it was found that at present there was no apprehension of breach of peace at their hands."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Have they conformed to the rules now?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, they have conformed to the rules now.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : इस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० मौर्य, अब आप बैठ जाइये, मैंने इतनी दफा कहा है, अब आप आराम करें, बैठ जाइये, बहुत हो गया है, इस तरह से नहीं ले सकता हूं।

13.07 hrs.

RULES COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Fourth Report of the Rules Committee.

13.07½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I present the Ninety-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Rsolutions.

13.08 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 4/Bill 1966)

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I would like to speake on this.

Mr. Speaker: How can anybody speak at the introduction stage? He is only introducing the Bill. The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67".

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

13.08½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1966*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 23rd November, 1966.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

31st day of March, 1964 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

13.09 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Clause 20—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We were considering clause 20 of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill. The hon. Law Minister may continue his reply.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall take up the various amendments not in the order in which they were moved but in the order of their importance, if I may be permitted to do so. I shall first take up Mr. Kamath's amendment No. 72.

13.09½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Views have been expressed in this House disapproving of hoarding, disapproving of black marketing and such anti social acts.

I share that view and I want that the House should express its disapproval, its detestation against such acts and for that reason, I am prepared to accept Shri Kamath's amendment subject to a condition. The condition is this. Shri Kamath's amendment does not mention any sentence. (*Interruption*). It is not a zero hour now! Now, for technical offences, very light punishment might be given, and in that case, it may be that the House should not disqualify a person who might have committed a technical breach of the law. Therefore, it is essential that we must prescribe a minimum sentence, may be lower than two years of imprisonment, but a sentence must be prescribed. Therefore, I suggest to Shri Kamath to adopt a substitute amendment which I shall read, and which also fills up the lacuna in his amendment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I have no draftsman as you have.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Hoarding, blackmarketing, etc. have not been defined in this Bill. These are expressions which are mentioned in the headings, titles, etc. But they have got to be defined in this Act if you want to introduce that idea in the clause with which we are concerned. I will read, therefore, the substitute amendment which, if Shri Kamath accepts, I am going to accept and support. We are adding a proviso to sub-section (2).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not we hold this over and take up other clauses in the meanwhile?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is ready. I have only to read it. It is this:

Page 12, *after* line 14, *insert*:

"Provided that a person convicted by a court in India for the contravention of any law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering or of adulteraion of food or drugs and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of five years since his release."

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pardon my interruption. Very often, after conviction, they are let off with just a fine. After they have been convicted for anti-social, criminal offences, they are let off with a fine or imprisonment for one month, two months or three months, because the Government's policy is to be lenient towards these anti-social elements, and the judiciary takes a cue from the Government's policy and treats them leniently. I therefore suggest that instead of six months, it should be one month.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): The judiciary does not act under the instructions of the executive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They sometimes take a cue from the executive's policy. Therefore, six months is too much.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I request hon. Members not to cast any aspersion on the judiciary. Where the sentence awarded is less than appropriate to the offence, they can always resort to a higher court for enhancement of the sentence. Let us not impute motives to the judiciary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a clarification.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have not yet finished the point. Then there is an explanation which we would like to add, because these words have not been defined. The explanation reads thus:

> "In this section, 'law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profitooring' means any law, or any order, rule or notification having the force of law, providing for the regulation of production or manufacture of any essential commodity, the control of price at which any essential commodity may be brought or sold, the regulation of aquisition, possession, storage, transport, distribution, disposal, use or consumption of any essential commodity, the prohibition of the withholding from sale of any essential commodity ordinarily kept for sale. 'Drug' has the meaning assigned to it in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act; 'essential commodity' has the meaning assigned to it in the Essential Commodities Act; 'food' has the meaning assigned to it in the Provention of Food Adulteration Act."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartyy (Barrackpore): What is the first word which you explained? Is it hoarding? Does it include production? Unless it is circulated, we cannot follow. I could not follow the first explanation.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is hoarding

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In that, production and everything also will come?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Everything will come. (*Interruption*) I may assure the House that I have taken every care to.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not he distribute this amendment first? Have you got copies ready?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have not got copies ready. I have examined all the speeches made in the House and I have very carefully considered them. I think I have incorporated everything that was essential.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Supply copies in an hour's time; we can take it up later in the evening.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill has been passed with respect to this, we can take this up even tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can you give copies in about an hour's time? We can take up the other clauses in the meanwhile.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I would like to make one suggestion. I am very happy that the spirit of Shri

Kamath's amendment has been accepted by the hon. Minister. I want to suggest that instead of "six months" it may be "three months."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I suggest that before one commits onself to this particular amendment, let us all look into the text of it. As far as I could follow, the definition of hoarding has been extended; they are including production in its definition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up other clauses.

Shri N. C Chatterjee: I take it that that is not the intention.

Shri Sonavane: May I suggest to the hon. Minister of Law that unless the whole Opposition agrees to this proposal, there is no use. Otherwise, it is not useful to go in for any such amendment and waste the time of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is for us to see what it is. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga (Chittor): It is a very serious matter. Just because some Members have found it possible and necessary and advisable to speak, my hon. friend says he has taken their views into consideration and therefore formulated this very technical amendment. We have not had any opportunity of studying it. I want to consult my advisers and make sure that kisans are not covered; whether they are likely to be brought within the mischief of this provision; whether the workers who have a right to strike are likely to be brought within the mischief of this provision. We have seen the way in which this Government acts whenever it wants to get rid of anybody. It did not give much attention when it came to arresting Members of Parliament themselves. Therefore, where is the guarantee that it is not likely to use this very same power in order to disqualify its own poltical enemies. Therefore, it is a very dangerous thing and I would like careful consideration to be given to this. I would also like to be advised properly as to what the real implications of this are, and what classes of people are to be covered and are likely to be brought within the mischief of this provision, and I am here to protest against any such possibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up the other clauses now and hold over clause 20.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about his reply to Mr. Madhu Limaye's amendment seeking to add the words "moral turpitude"?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole clause will be taken up later and he will reply.

I will now put clause 21 to the House.

The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 22 *was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 23. Any amendment being moved? None.

The question is:

"That clause 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 *was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 24. Any amendment being moved? None.

The question is:

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 25.—(*Substitution of new section for section* 25)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any amendment being moved? No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to speak on this clause. This clause seeks to make a change in the scheme of things. Some of the duties that were assigned to the Returning Officer under the 1951 Act are apparently being assigned to the District Election Officer. I am sure, Sir, you have had some acquaintance with the election officers during the elections that you have fought.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): He was elected un opposed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was not unopposed; I was opposed.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I wanted to short-cut his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have fought the election and won, which is more creditable than going to the Rajya Sabha or coming unopposed.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Thank you for the advice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under the new dispensation of things that will come into effect if this Bill is passed,—I know it will be passed because they will bulldoze most of the amendments and have their own way —what will be the duties of the district election officer? Clause 22 reads thus:

> "Subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the chief electoral officer, the district election officer shall coordinate and supervise all work in the district or in the area within his jurisdiction in connection with the conduct of all election...."

What will be the position of the returning Officer. Will he become *functus officio* and reduce to anullity if the district election officer is empowered in this omnibus fashion? Under article 324 the Election Commission is vested with the power. It says:

> "The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for and the conduct of all elections..."

The same words are used in the Constitution as are used in this clause except that instead of "superintend", here in the clause it is said "supervise". I do not know what the distinction is. My knowledge of English is very meagre.

Shri Sonavane: The Law Minister will enligthen you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad Mr. Sonavane has come to his rescue. He is on the panel of Chairmen and he has done his duty well. Sir, English is such a tricky language and I do not know the nuances of it.

Shri J. S. Pathak: Better speak in Hindi then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have brought the Bill in English. If you had brought it in Hindi, I would have spoken in Hindi. The fault is yours, not mine.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : ठीक है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : आप भी महमन है मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं ।

The word used here is 'supervise' and the word used in the Constitution is 'superintend'. What exactly is the difference? I do not think we should decide this by referring to the dictionary. I do not know what the Law Minister will say...

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Supervision is more immediate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You know English much better. I want light from the Law Minister. If everyone fails, we will go to the dictionary. I know, the meaning of the word "vermins"—plural of vermin!—which occurred in a Bill here was decided by the vote of the House. I requested that the dictionary should be called for. That is by the way. I want to know what is meant in clause 22 by the word "supervise", because clause 22 links itself with clause 25. Secondly I want to know the powers of the Returning Officer who ultimately declares the result. I suppose he is charged with the duty of counting votes and declaring the result. At what stage does he come in? What powers will he enjoy and what powers of the Returning Officer are being usurped by or vested in thedistrict election officer? There should not be a conflict between the jurisdiction and duties and functions of the two. Otherwise, elections will be vitiated by their non-cordination. I would request the Minister to tell the House not in an airy, ambiguous manner, but precisely and accurately what the district election officer will do what the Returning Officer will do under the new scheme of things.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already spent 10 hours on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government is going to spend Rs. 10 crores on the elections, why then talk of 10 hours?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगले पांच साल का लोक सभा का अस्तित्व इस पर निर्भर करता है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: This is a very important matter. He is bringing in the appointment of district election officers. In a way it will be very much helpful and will facilitate the election, but I want to impress two or three things on him. Sir, we had been pressing that the same district magistrates or deputy commissioners who are at present in charge of the territorial districts for more than 6 months should not be entrusted with this work. Either they should be transferred and fresh men brought or others equal in status to them should be brought in. In fact, I had suggested that Sessions Judges may be entrusted withthiswork. Then we will have no difficulty. With your permission I would like to bring it to the notice of the Law Minister here and request him to pass it on to the Election Commission. I have come from my State only three or four days back. Polling officers, election officers and returning officers have been appointed and in selecting them mass transfers have taken place. The entire group, the entire type of people come with one particular purpose. If such things happen I am sure the elections will not be fair. Therefore, I would request the Law Minister to give his immediate attention to this important point. I can only speak of my State. I can name them, I can give a list of them, and I can say for what purpose these election officers, polling officers and returning officers have been brought and why promotions have been given to some of them. It is simply for the purpose of helping the concerned people, it is only with nefarious motives. It concers all. It can affect anybody. Even among the Congress there may be many whom they do not want to be returned because many things have been coming up on to the surface. Therefore, these returning officers and election officers should not be the very same people who are at present there in those districts.

Shri Kamath has raised many points. I only want to stress if you entrust this work to district officers who are at present district magistrates or deputy commissioners it will create difficulties in a number of ways. I would request the Minister to pass

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

this on the Election Commission and give us some assurance that as far as the district officers are concerned they will not be the very same persons who have been in the same distics for more than six months as district magistrates or deputy commissioners.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): So far as I know, Sir, from my personal experience, the District Election Officer has nothing to do with the finalisation of the polling stations. The peop'e in charge of every constituency are asked by the State Election Officers to get the lists of the polling stations finalised. The District Election Officer has nothing to do with it. Therefore, I do not know how this has been brought here. This point may be clarified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister—

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, there is one other point....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, Sir. He cannot speak for a second time on this.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, this is a very important point. We are making a law here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot speak a second time.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The Election Officers are inviting the political parties for fixing up polling booths, but in some cases all the political parties are not being invited to these meetings.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, it is known to the hon. Members of this House that the Cheif Electoral Officer is one officer who functions for the entire State and the Election Commission suggested that there must be an officer intermediate between him and the returning officers etc.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Who appoints him? Is it the Government of a State which appoints that officer or is it done by the Election Commission?

Shri Ranga: It is only the Government subject to the final approval of the Election Commission.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I must have some amendment on which I should be required to speak. If I am to explain every little part of the election machinary....

Shri Ranga: You are supposed to master it.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have mastered it. That does not mean I should be required to air my knowledge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You take time and reply tomorrow, but you have to rep'y to the points raised.

Shri Tyagi: To ensure absolute fairplay and fair elections, could it be possib'e for him to manage that in each State the Central Chief Officer comes from outside the State (*Interruptions*)?

Shri G. S. Pathak: May I answer first my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi's question. Section 13AA as reported by the Committee says:

> "For each district in a State, other than a Union territory, the Election Commission shall, in consultation with the Government of the State, designate or nominate a district election officer who shall be an officer of Government."

Therefore, the authority which appoints is the Election Commission and not the Government. The Government has to be consulted because he is going to be an officer of the Government.

Shri Ranga: It is not merely consultation. it is the Government that provides the man and it provides that man who wi'l do its bidding.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Then you should have asked for amendment of 13AA.

There must be somebody who has got to do it. How can anybody without consulting him take away his servant. He is a public servant.

Shri Ranga: That is why we suggested that he should be taken from another State Our suggestions are not considered by you at all.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Offiers of one state are familiar with the conditions....

Shri Ranga: They are familiar with the mischief.

Shri G. S. Pathak: All right. I have no amendment on which I am to address you, you are only discussing it with me.

So far as the returning officers are concerned, their duties are laid down by the Representation of the People Act. They have got to scrutinise the nomination and they have got to perform many other functions. There is no overlapping between the duties of the returning officer and the duties of this new officer (*Interruptions*).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): But for these officers, Shri Ranga would not have been here.

Shri Ranga: I want them to be judicial officers.

Shri G. S. Pathak: You cannot have so many judicial officers available. There is lack of judicial officers in the judiciary itself, and you take away judicial officers from the judiciary because you are going to have the elections?

Shri Ranag: You can appoint lawyers of ten years' standing as election officers if you want to do it, but you do not want to do it (*Interruptions.*)

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am required to explain the English language (*Interruption*). There are so many things which form part of the election machinery and which have got to be performed. Polling stations of the entire machinery have got to be set up. This District Election Officer shall coordinate and supervise. He cannot coordinate unless he supervices. It means he sees what other people are doing and he has got to coordinate so that the efforts may not be duplicated and time and energy may not be wasted. These words: superintendence, direction and control, have been borrowed from the Constitution. Kindly see article 324. "Superintend" may have a much wider meaning. They can give you orders, asking you to do this or do that. If something has been done, if some order has been passed, just like the High Court can superintend the working of the subordinate judiciary, he may interfere in those orders. "Supervising" has got a sense of seeing everywhere what is going on and then co-ordinating them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Seeing and not acting.

Shri G. S. Pathak: If I have explained one thing successfully, let me go to the next point (*Interruption*).

Therefore, the Chief Election Officers' functions are also laid down in the two Acts. I need not read those functions. I submit that the Election Commission, quite properly and in order to relieve the burden under which one officer throughout the State was working, recommended the interposition of another officer and that has been done. Therefore, there is no valid objection to what has been done and that will facilitate....

Shri Ranga: What power would he have over the returning officer?

Shri G. S. Pathak: His powers are mentioned in section 22. One power of the District Election Officer will be co-ordination and supervision of all work. Then, the Election Commission and the Chief Election Officer may also entrust other functions to him. The Election Commission is at the apex and it should be entrusted with what other powers these officers

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

should have. Therefore, there is a provision that is made here. I hope, I have satisfied Professor Ranga.

Shri Ranga: We hope, another Ram Gupta's declaration wil not take place.

Shri G. S. Pathak: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Sir, I beg to move:

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after line 5, *insert*—

'(c) for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) Where the candiate is an elector of a different constituency, a copy of the electoral roll of that constituency or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy in the prescribed form of the relevant entries in such roll shall, unless it has been filed along with the nomination paper, be produced before the returning officer at the time of scrutiny.". (30)

मेरा ख्याल है कि जिस तरह नाम दर्ज करने के बारे में कानून मंत्री ने मेरा सुझाव स्वीकारा उसी तरह वह जो मेरी छोटी सी तरमीम है मुझे उम्मीद है कि कानून मंत्री सि को भी स्वीकारेंगे। क्योंकि इसमें जो दक्कत मैं खुद अनुभव कर चुका हूं, वह रखना चाहता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान के हरएक हिस्से में नाम लिखने के तरीके अलग अलग हैं जैसे मेरे मित्र यहां पर हरिविष्णु कामत बैठे हैं। बहुत सारे लोग समझते हैं कि इन का नाम हरिभाऊ है। लेकिन हरि तो शायद इनके गांव का नाम है . . . . .

(**व्यवधान**) भगवान का तो है ही। . . . . .

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : हरि विष्णु एक नाम है। . . . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मधु लिमये : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, नाम लिखने का दक्षिण में एक तरीका है। पहले गांव का नाम आता है। पश्चिमी हिस्से में पता नहीं कैसे, किस का असर है . . . (**व्यवधान**) हमारे यहां पहले हमारा अपना नाम रहता है, बाद में पिता जी का रहता है और फिर अपने कुटम्ब या परिवार का नाम रहता है। अब उत्तरी हिन्दुस्तान में या पूर्वी इलाके में दूसरी प्रणाली प्रचलित है। तो नतीजा यह हुआ कि मेरा नाम, वैसे मधु लिमये के नाम से लोग मुझे पहचानते हैं लेकिन पश्चिमी हिस्से के तरीके से मेरा नाम आयेगा मतदान सूची में मधु रामचन्द्र लिमये। तो बिहार के लोग समझे कि मेरा असली नाम रामचन्द्र है और मधु मेरा खिताब है, तो इस तरह की भी गलतफहमी हो जाती है। असल में मेरा नाम है मधु। तो बात यह हुई कि जब मैंने अपनी अर्जी . . . . . .

श्री खाडिलकर (खेड) : जब मधु नाम है तो आप इतने बिटर क्यों हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह आप लोगों के लिए है, अन्दर से देख लीजिए क्या है ?

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब मैंने अपनी अर्जी पेश की तो मेरे खिलाफ जो उम्मीदवार था उसने इस के ऊपर आपत्ति की और कहा कि इन का नाम तो मधु लिमये है और मतदाता सूची में इनका

नाम मधु रामचन्द्र लिमिये है। तो इस की क्यागारन्टी है कि यही आदमी है वह। तो फिर हम को हवाई जहाज से एक आदमी को बम्बई भेजना पड़ा और यहसूची मंगवाना पड़ा। बम्बई से मुझको यह सिफारिश पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था। लेकिन उसको स्वीकारने पर उन्होंने आपत्ति की कि इस को नहीं स्वीकारा जायगा। इसलिए मैं यह जोड़ना चाहता हूं और इस बात पर जोर दे रहा हूं—ए सर्टिफाइड कापी इन दी प्रेस्क्राइब्ड फार्म। अगर आप इस किस्म का नियम बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं और सभी सूबों के लिए बना देंगे कि इस फार्म में ही नाम पेश किए जायं तो मैं अपके आश्वासन पर अपनी तरमीम को वापस लेने को तैयार हूं। आप को याद होगा, सेलेक्ट कमेटी की बातें तो मैं नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन मेरे दूसरे मित्र हैं नारायण दाँडेकर साहब, उन्होंने भी इस बात की ताईद की थी। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के मार्फत मैं विनम्र निवेदन कानून मंत्री से करूंगा कि वह बहुत ही छोटी सी बात है। या तो इस को वह स्वीकारें या किसी नियम में इसके लिए इन्तजाम कि "रेलेवेंट एंट्रीज" का कोई निश्चित फार्म हो। यह करने से मेरा संतोष हो जायगा।

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, I cannot accept this amendment for the obvious reason that only.....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya: Then, you incorporate it in the rules.

Shri G. S. Pathak: But first let me be satisfied if there is any justification for it. I say that there is no justification. Sub-section (5) of section 33 reads:—

> "Where the candidate is an elector of a different constituency, a copy of the electoral roll of that constituency or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in such roll shall, unless it has been filed along with the nomination paper, be produced before the returning officer at the time of scrutiny."

The only words sought to be introduced by Shri Madhu Limaye are "in the prescribed form", that is to say, the certified copy shall be in the prescribed form. The certified copy will be a copy. How can you prescribe a form for a copy? A copy has got to be a copy of the original.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक सेकेंड में निवेदन कर दूं .....(**व्यवधान**), उनको दिक्कत बता रहा हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जायं आप।

श्री मधु लिमये बैठ तो जाऊंगा ही।

Shri G. S. Pathak: You cannot prescribe a form for a copy. If it is a copy, it has got to be in accord with the original. You may prescribe a form for the original but you cannot prescribe a form for a copy. Therefore, this amendment is obviously untenable and it cannot be accepted. Any objection which Shri Madhu Limaye may have can be achieved by different methods. He may apply for correction of his name or he may satisfy the authorities concerned that his name has been wrongly mentioned and he may tell them, "I am the person whose name is this". There is no doubt that any error of this kind will be ignored. There are sufficient provisions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. The Minister, if I heard him aright, uttered a profound maxim that a copy is a copy, if it is a copy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: A copy of the original.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, what does the phrase "commonly understood" means? Does it mean understood by a common man or what?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I was reading amendment No. 30.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am reading the clause itself. It is an important matter. Mr. Madhu Limaye has raised a good point. What is the meaning of 'commonly understood', understood by a common man or what? Clause 29 is under discussion. I am reading from there. It is stated:

> "....the name of the person or place is such as to be commonly understood;"

I would like him to throw some light on this.

Shri G. S. Pathak: That has nothing to do with the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know the meaning of the expression commonly understood'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let me just illustrate it. In Maharashtra, for instance, to which he has referred, the person has got a name but he is referred to as 'Baba Sahib' or 'Anna Sahib' or 'Kaka Sahib' and so on. That is the common name. What does 'commonly understood' mean?

Shri G. S. Pathak: This expression has been taken from the English law and it means 'generally understood'. There may be some secret part of the name.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister's name, would the name of Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak be commonly understood is Gopalbhai Sahib Pathak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I am putting amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। वह रेलेवेन्ट पार्ट की कापी नहीं है, एन्टीज की कापी है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all. I am putting amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 30, 31, 32 and 33 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments Nos. 18, 31 and 96 (Clause 33A New) are ruled out because Section 61 is not touched at all by this Bill.

Clause 34—(Insertion of new section 64A).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two amendments Nos. 19 and 97. Are they being moved? No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to speak on clause 34.

New section 64A reads:

> "If at any time before the counting of votes is completed any ballot papers used at a polling station or at a place fixed for the poll are unlawfully taken out of the custody of the returning officer or are accidentally or intentionally destroyed or lost or are damaged or tampered with, to such an extent that the result of the poll at that polling sation or place cannot be ascertained, the returning officer shall forthwith report the matter to the Election Commission."

I want certain information or facts with regard to this. What has obliged the Government to bring forward this proposal? There must be something behind this. Otherwise, there is more than what meets the eye. I would like to know whether in the course of the last three General Elections, these things had taken place.

I want to know whether there were many cases reported to the Election Commission from various constituencies where either ballot boxes were tampered with, ballot papers destroyed or were intentionally replaced or substituted by fake ballot papers with marks made by the officers on duty or what sort of mal-practices were committed at the various polling stations in the last three General Elections and that safeguards, apart from reporting the matter to the Election Commission, are being devised to prevent such mal-practices. I do not know whether you have been a victim of this. In my constituency, the ballot boxes were tampered with. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee who argued my case in the Supreme Court knows it very well. The ballot boxes were tampered with in my constituency in the First General Elections in 1952. I would like to know whether the ballot boxes are now definitely and completely non-tamperable and what measures will be taken to prevent intentional destruction of ballot papers. I cannot understand intentional destruction of the ballot boxes or the ballot papers. That means the officers on duty destroy them intentionally. If that is so, they must be prosecuted. Such persons must be prosecuted who destroy these papers intentionally. The facts are very revealing. I can understand 'accidentally destroyed' but not 'intentionally destroyed'. If they are intentionally destroyed, the persons responsible must be prosecuted. I think, some cases would have been reported to the Government. Otherwise, they will not bring forward this proposal at all. then, it is stated 'unlawfully taken out' and that means perhaps the voter takes out the ballot papers outside the polling station. That is perhaps the voter. But about the destruction of the ballot papers, I do not know who is responsible for this. Nothing is prescribed.

I want to know whether the ballot boxes are now non-tamperable and they are sealed properly. In my constituency, there was an allegation which was substantiated later on that some ballot boxes were tampered with in the First General Election in 1952. I suppose things are now better and not so easily tamperable as they were in 1952. I would like to have an assurance on this point. You are as much concerned as we are with this matter because you are also facing an election to the Lok Sabha as many of us are and you must be equally interested and concerned over the matter.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, the apprehension expressed by my learned friend, Shri Kamath, is substantially met by the amendments that have been made in the Bill. As far as the present Bill is concerned, a number of lacunae have been removed. For instance, as far as the ballot boxes are concerned, they are definitely better and stronger. There is the least possibility of tampering as has been alleged in the past. Secondly, as far the system of voting is concerned, it is very much improved. I need not go into that. Thirdly, as far as the issue of the ballot papers is concerned, necessary precautions have been taken. As far as the sealing of the boxes is concerned, by the candidates as well as by the presiding officers, that is also very much covered. One thing about which I would like to ask the hon. Minister is that after the ballot papers are issued and the votes are cast inside the ballot boxes, since this time there is an improvement that the symbols and the names of the candidates will be written on one paper, at the time of closing the voting at a particular polling booth, apart from sealing the ballot boxes, the number of votes issued by the presiding officer must also be recorded and signed by the officer. That is not covered.

Shri Tyagi: That is always done.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): That is always done. What I say is this . At the time of closing elections, it must be noted that at that

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

polling booth, 660 or whatever the number, voters had come, so many votes had been issued, to whom they were cast, etc.

14.00 hrs.

Shri Tyagi: That is always done.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: That was not done in the past. It is not covered as far as the law today is concerned. Therefore, the hon. Minister will kindly look into this. If it is already there, I will be very happy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is already there

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As far as Clause 34 is concerned, much has been said about the ballot boxes and the ballot paper. Our experience in the past was this. The ballot paper has now been substituted by one sheet of paper, a small one. That is no doubt an improvement. Our experience in the last General Elections, in 1962, was this. There were ten candidates fighting against me and there was a long list; in fact, it was as good as a toy for a baby because there were various pictures in that; the Congress symbol was at the last, number 10. When the elections were fast approaching and only seven days were left, we found that the ballot paper which was shown to us by the election officer as the specimen, had suddenly changed and instead of a long ballot paper, it was small paper, five on this side and five on the other side. We had to go from place to place. You can imagine the case of a person fighting a Parliamentary seat. We had to go to 500 polling booths; we had to go and explain to the people that it had been suddenly changed by the election officer with no motive and that the ballot paper would now be like that. We had printed about 20,000 copies for distribution, for the education of our voters and we had to reprint the whole thing which entailed heavy expenses on a poor candidate like me.

About tampering of boxes, I know what happened in the last elections. When the counting was going on, I was in jail; I was elected from the jail. I was not allowed to go and it was with great difficulty, with police protection, etc.; that I visited those places. I have seen that box; one gentleman who was present there opened it and demonstrated that it could be broken like that and votes could be taken out; a demonstration was given. So I will request the hon. Minister, if the hon. Law Minister wishes to fight a Lok Sabha seat—if he is contented with a Rajya Sabha seat, then it is all right—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Leave it to him.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I will oppose this....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him oppose. If he is interested in a Lok Sabha seat, let him make sure that the ballot boxes would not be tampeded with. Everything can happen in this country; that is a different matter; there may be experts. But I would only request that the ballot paper, once a specimen is given, should not be changed and that ballot boxes should be demonstrated to all the candidates, so that ballot boxes could not be tampered with.

Something happened in U.P. in the case of Ram Rattan Gupta *vs.* Dandekar, which has created history.

Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta is neither dead nor is he removed from Congress he is still in Congress. I wish that Congress had expelled him. Because such men are there still, they can, with the help of Congress bosses, convert any constituency into a goonda constituency. I know the comments of Mr. K. V. K. Sudaram, the Chief Election Commissioner, in that case. He was helpless Anyway, thanks to the Law Ministry, with the courage and conviction of men like Mr. Sundaram, ultimately action was taken.

In such cases, how the election was held, how the Returning Officer was involved, and how counting was done could be seen. Let goondas be weeded out.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This is a good provision made in this Bill. Whatever might have been said about the officers, by and large they have acted well and fairly. The presence of our Opposition friends in the House itself proves that the officers have acted fairly and impartially. That cannot be denied. The shining lights that are present before me are themselves the proof that the officers have acted well and done their duty well and honestly. That should be accepted.

One thing that surprises me is this. I find that members of the Select Committee—Mr. Kamath was one and Mr. Sham Lal Saraf was another—are asking for information. (*Interruptions*).What were they doing in the Select Committee? Why did they go to the Select Committee? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have given a minute of dissent. Therefore, we are entitled to raise the question here. If he does not have a minute of dissent, that is a different matter.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Why did they go to the Select Committee? They could have raised the points there. They need not have taken the time of the House....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is taking more time now.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:....by asking as to why this provision has been made there, etc.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is an unfair reflection on the members of the Select Committee. We have given our minutes of dissent. In some places where we agreed, I have strongly asked the House to accept the recommendations of the Select Committee. On some points we wanted clarification or we wanted to put forward our comments.

I remember the Hoshangabad election case, that is Mr. Kamath's case—in which the hon. Law Minister appeared against me. So, he may also remember the facts of the case. It was an amazing thing that the Supreme Court set aside the election and accepted our contention on behalf of Mr. Kamath....

Shri G. S. Pathak: Mr. Kamath has already informed the House twelve times that ultimately the hon. Member won in the Supreme Court.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am too old, and Mr. Pathak is also too old, to gloat over victories at this stage of our lives. That was not my intention. I am bringing into prominence the fact. These things do happen and that was done really by some officer who was mishandling ballot boxes. So far as my information goes, after the Supreme Court accepted our contention in favour of Mr. Kamath and set aside the election, the man was demoted. Therefore, such things are happening. All that I want is that condign punishment should be given; criminal action should be taken; condign punishment should be given to the delinquents. Even after 1957 I know that ballot boxes have been tampered with. Therefore, it is very very necessary, in the interest of fair elections, that these practices should be firmly dealt with and put down.

Shri Tyagi: We agree.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I cannot give any assurance because the Constitution has invested the Election Commission with powers in regard to election. The Constitution has not placed the responsibility on the Government in respect of this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Law is passed here.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The hon. Member wants an assurance about this—how they will be conducted. All these

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

discussions and debates that are going on in Parliament will be communicated to the Election Commission and the Election Commission will certainly bear in mind the observations of the hon. members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I cannot give an assurance, which Mr. Kamath wants from me because the Election Commission is an independent body and I cannot give an assurance on behalf of the Election Commission....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He answers questions on behalf of the Election Commission.

Shri G. S. Pathak: That is because I have to give information about facts; I have to take facts from the Election Commission. The reason why this section 64 A was introduced was this. All that I can say is that if Shri Kamath had read—I mean no disrespect to him.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not at all. We have respect for each other. We have mutual regard.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have also great respect for him. If he had read the report of the Election Commission he would have found that the reason why the Election Commission suggested that this new section should be introduced was this....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: t is too bulky a volume.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I would not read it. From page 80 onwards in that report he will find a discussion of this question. By reason of an allegation made, the Election Commission might have reached the conclusion that there should be something done about it besause more allegation is enough for the Election Commission or for Government to make a law, for, if an allegation is made, it becomes the duty of the Election Commission to see that such things might not happen. And even if the allegation may ultimately be proved to be false, it is open to Government to make provision against the happening of such things. Therefore, this is a matter which remains in the region of allegation; it was in the region of allegation when the Government acted upon it. I do not find that the Election Commission proceeded upon any definite finding which might have been arrived at by any tribunal.

So far as the ballot box question is concerned, I submit that the debate here will be read by the Election Commission and I am sure that the Election Commission will take, if it has not already taken, sufficient precautions to ensure the fairness of the elections. The Election Commission has got a reputation for conducting elections fairly.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: A record of that has to be kept.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): A record is kept.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have myself attended at the elections and have worked for others. There is a list of ballot papers issued, then there is counting and then again a record is made and so on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A record is kept.

The question is:

That clause 34 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 34 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 35 *was added to the Bill.*

Re. New Clause 35A

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two amendments, namely amendments Nos. 20 and 32 which seek to insert a newclause 35. They are out of

order because the original section which they seek to amend is not touched by this Bill at all.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I knew that. That was why I wanted to speak something about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot mix it up. Those amendments are out of order and, therefore, they are ruled out.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: If you see the recommendation of the Election Commission....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original section is not being amended. So, those amendments are out of order.

The question is:

"That clauses 36 and 37 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 36 and 37 were added to the Bill.

Clause 38—(*Insertion of new section 80A*)

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I beg to move:

Page 18, *omit* lines 39 to 41. (68).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

Page 18, *for* lines 39 to 41, *substitute*:

"(3) The High Court shall, in the interests of justice or convenience, try the election petition, wholly, at the district headquarters of the constituency concerned." (99).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These two amendments and the clause are now before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before this clause is taken up, I would like to raise a point of order on this clause.

You will be pleased to see that clause 38 reads as follows:

"The court having jurisdiction to try an election shall be the High Court.".

This is in pursuance of the decision made by Government that the trial of election petitions shall be done hereafter not by election tribunals but by the High Court. I think about a fortnight ago, the House suspended the proviso to rule 66 which obliges Government to get the Bill on which this Bill is dependent assented to by the President before this Bill can be passed by the House. That is all right. The House has suspended that proviso in its wisdom and I do not question that decision. Now, what is the position? My fundamental question is this. Can the rules override the Constitution?

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Rules are made under the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I suppose rules are made under the Constitution.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is delegated legislation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Certainly; I hope the Minister will not contest this proposition that the Rules of Procedure cannot override the Constitution. Now, what does the Constitution say?

Article 368 reads thus:

"An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill."

Yesterday we had passed the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment)

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Bill, but that Bill does not become law, according to article 368 till the President has given his assent after it has been passed by the other House also. It has to be passed by the other House.....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Other p'ace.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has to be passed by the other place, and then it has to go the President for his assent and then only it becomes law. That means that as long as it is not assented to by the President, article 324 stands intact.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The Constitution has not yet been amended.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As long as that Bill has not been assented to by the President, the Constitution remains as it is, and the provision has not yet been amended. Article 324 which is sought to be amended by that Bill reads thus.

Shri Tyagi: Can we not meet this contention by saying that this Bill will come into effect after such and such a Bill has come into effect?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no such clause in the Bill.

Shri Tyagi: We can put in a clause to provide that this Bill will come into effect after such and such a Bill comes into effect.

Shri Himatsingka: That is not necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let me complete what I was going to say. The two articles concerned are articles 324 and 368. I am first on article 368. When does a Bill to amend the Constitution take effect? That is the first point. When it is passed by this House and by the other House with the requisite majority and then it goes to the President for assent and the President gives his assent it takes effect. And whatever rules we may have framed, such as rule 66 or whatever it is, cannot override the Constitution.

Now, the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill has been passed by this House but it has not yet gone to the other House; it is still in an intermediate stage; it is not even in the other House and it has not become law yet; so long as that has not become law, article 324 which is sought to be amended by that Bill stands intact.

Shri Tyagi: Yes, it stands intact.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad that my hon. friend agrees. Article 324 reads as follows:

> "The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution, including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States shall be vested in a Commission....".

This article stands intact today. That means that the power to try election petitions is still vested by this article in the election tribunals and not in the High Court. Therefore, as long as that Bill has not become law by the President's assent, we cannot consider this particular clause.

Shri Tyagi: We can consider; only it cannot be effective now.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Where is the bar?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We cannot pass it.

Shri G. S. Pathak: May I be permitted to intervene if Shri Kamath allows?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, I would seek light on this matter. When does the Bill become law?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The question was raised yesterday and it was disallowed by the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry you do not allow me to proceed. That was the rule only. The rule was suspended. Can a rule override the provision in the Constitution? He may answer that later Secondly, when does the Constitution (Amendment) Bill become law, after what stage; one this House, second the Rajya Sabha and the third, President's assent, then it becomes law? If so, as long as the last stage is reached, Art. 324 is intact. Article 324 envisages election tribunals as the other Bill has not become law. So now this clause, though it can be considered, cannot be passed by the House.

Shri G. S. Pathak: This point was raised in another form yesterday....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. That was a different point.

Shri G. S. Pathak: He is ignoring that the proviso to rule 66 was suspended. Now he is raising the same point in another shape.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to say he does not follow, does not understand.

Shri G. S. Pathak: He is raising the same point in another form. He concedes that the Bill cannot be deemed to have been passed unless there is assent given by the President. He says that you may consider this Bill but you cannot pass it because the Constitution (Amendment) Bill has not received assent. He is forgetting that the passing of a Bill will not make it an Act, unless assent is given to it. When I go to the President after the Constitution (Amendment) Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and seek his assent and it is given, then the Constitution has been amended, Art. 324 has been amended. Then I go to the President after this Bill has been passed by this House and the other House to give me assent. He gives it. Then it becomes law. Where is the defect in this? What Shri Kamath says is that although the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will become law when assent is given, this will become law when this House passes it....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not become law.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: How does it become law unless assent is given?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Yes. Do you find any provision in the Constitution saying that the Bill cannot be passed by the House until there is a constitutional amendment? There is no such provision. For one thing, he relies on the rules. Then he says that the rules cannot override the Constitution. He is not able to cite any constitutional provision which can be an impediment to the passing of this Bill by this House. All that he says is that this cannot become law until the other becomes law. Then if the President gives assent to the other one, the constitutional impediment is removed. Then he can give assent to this. Where is the impediment? I submit there is no objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have it your own way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the Law Minister (*Interruption*). This point was raised by Shri Kamath and the Speaker ruled that there was not point of order. Shri Kamath says that unless and until the Constitution (Amendment) Bill receives the assent of the President, this Bill cannot be considered. If the Rajya Sabha does not pass the Constitution (Amendment) Bill or if the President does not give assent to it, this Bill also will stand abrogated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So much labour of Parliament rendered infructuous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no impediment to passing the Bill. I see no point of order. We will continue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The election schedule will be upset otherwise.

Shri G. N. Dixit: My amendment says that sub-clause (3) of the proposed section 80A may be deleted. This provision will create enormous difficulties and is also not necessary.

When I was speaking in the general consideration stage, I had said that this point whether the High Court should sit at the place of their own seat or should move from place to place as tribunals or circuit benches, had been discussed and decided in this country, and it was found that in the interest of administration of justice, it was necessary that the High Court should be located and should function at the place of its seat. For this reason, in spite of the great strike and agitation at Jaipur, Government did not agree to a circuit bench at Jaipur. There was one High Court at Jaipur. That was to function as such for the whole State. This is the principle, although in some exceptional cases, there has been another Bench functioning. For example, the Allahabad High Court has a Bench at Lucknow and this has been there for very long. There was the Avadh Chief Court before. There were two High Courts in that State. Therefore, the Lucknow Bench carries on. Otherwise, the principle is one High Court functioning from one place.

There are reasons behind this. The principal one, apart from many others, is that there is a good library necessary for our lawyers and the Judges to give proper judgment. At the seat of the High Court, the lawyers have a very good library and the Judges also have very fine libraries. Access to these libraries will not be available if they move from the seat of the High Court.

Secondly, there is, after all, decorum of the court, which is also an important element in the administration of justice. Up till now, the High Courts have commanded great respect all over the State. The environment of the High Court is also a factor contributing to this. Although it may not be very fit to mention it, you might be knowing the story of Maharaja Vikramaditya who used to administer justice from his *takht*. It had a sanctity and dignity attaching to it.

Later on this was found to be at another place. At that place, some trees had grown and a few shephard boys used to sit on it.

Almost all the countries used to go there to get proper justice. Therefore, the Vikramaditya *takht* had a very great importance.

The atmosphere of dignity, decorum and reverance prevails in the seat of the court. Therefore, if the court moves from place to place, there will be less of that atmosphere.

Thirdly—this is of equal importance —once you agree that with rgeard to election matters, the High Court should move from place to place, the result would be that in other matters also it will not be possible to stop litigants from demanding that the High Court should move from place to place. You have accepted and acknowledged that it is not congenial to the administration of justice to move the High Court from place to place or to have too many circuit, benches. Having accepted this, if only in election matters you make a difference, the impression will be that for the politicians only such special facilities are being accorded, facilities which are not available to the ordinary citizens in the country. The politicians should not be given any special facility.

There is only one difficulty and that is about the recording of evidence of the witnesses. Apart from that all the other matters, are to be dealt with by the lawyers, whether it is filing a written statement or framing of issues or arguments. If the place of hearing is at one place, it is not going to make much difference. There is going to be a little difficulty about the recording of evidence. We are aware that evidence can be recorded on commission even under the civil law. If there is difficulty, amendments are possible in the Civil Procedure Code itself. Wherever the High Court feels that it is just and convenient to record evidence outside the premises of the High Court by a Commission, it can be recorded. Being an eminent lawyer, Mr. Chatterjee will agree with me that the High Courts have power to frame rules. You have vested them with this power and every High Court will have to frame rules to perform the duties assigned to each of them. Therefore, there are going to be special rules as to know this power is to be exercised by them and they can amend them if necessary. They can record evidence on commission and no difficulty is going to be created on that account. Even if there is difficulty, the Law Minister can then consider a minor amendment in the Civil Code. If we deviate from this principle and make these High Courts roving travellers, there will be demand from the country in other matters such as agricultural and other civil matters—and that demand will be justified—that the High Court should move out. Therefore, I think that this sub-clause (3) is not necessary. Firstly, the High Courts have power. Secondly, it is going to create many complications. Therefore, the hon. Minister may think of accepting my amendment to delete sub-clause (3).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Mr. Bhattacharya want to say anything on this amendment?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Only a few words. I think the provision in sub-clause (3) will help in taking evidence. But evidence is not the only question in an election petition. It is not possible for ordinary men to conduct cases in the High Courts which are in far off places. So, it is better to take evidence in the constituency or in the near about places of the constituency so that the petitioner may have better facility of producing his evidence and he is not to spend much money to take his witnesses to the far off places. It is impossible for an ordinary man to conduct an election case in far off High Courts. So, the provision should be that the High Court should in the interest of justice and convenience try an election petition only at the place or in the constituency from which the petitioner comes. Provision should have been made in that way so that the ordinary man could get justice at less expenditure and justice could be had within his means and resources.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I always value the opinion of Mr. Dixit and I am generally in agreement with him when he speaks about anything. But I hope he will appreciate that the Parliament represents the people and the consensus of opinion in Parliament has been in favour of this when it was introduced for the first time. The main objection to cases being tried by tribunals was that election petitions may be delayed too much; it will be costly and difficult also. Various difficulties were felt. All the persons who are elected to this House know best what fairplay and justice should be. I am afraid the wishes of the House are not met by this amendment. This provision here does not force the High Courts to go out to some place. The prvision is only like this:

> "The High Court may, in the interests of justice or convenience, try an election petition, wholly or partly, at a place other than the place of seat of the High Court."

He mentioned two or three instances where the High Court was not allowed to change its seat and there was

[Shri Tyagi]

some agitation and somebody wanted a High Court to be provided somewhere else and then it was not allowed. That was for a permanent change of High Court. Here this is not permanent change of location. The seat of the High Court shall remain where it is. If the Judges in their discretion think that it will serve the interest of justice if they follow this course, they may do so. It is not that the case will be transferred to some other station. It all depends upon the convenience; it is all in the interest of justice; and then it may be tried wholly or partly. Whatever he suggested is also included. Of course the lawyers in High Court stations will suffer a little because their income depends upon litigation and if cases go elsewhere litigants might choose to have a local lawyer. My friend practices in the High Court and I can well understand that, but I do not think that any injustice will be done and I think it will all be fair. I would request the hon. Law Minister to advise the High Courts to give as far as possible consideration to the convenience of the litigants in these cases.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Sir, it is not the intention of the Select Committee which recommended this clause that we should have itinerary High Courts, High Courts moving from district to district. Nothing of that kind.

Sir, the predominant interest is the interest of justice and fairplay. We all think that the high court judges would be better instruments for dispensing justice in the election cases. Another thing we shall avoid is in regard to appeal. You know that from the election tribunal, the case goes to the courts of appeal and in some cases, article 136 comes into play whereby the Supreme Court entertains appeals. You know that the Supreme Court has in half a dozen cases said, although one may declare that this law is final and there shall be no appeal, that does not take away the constitutional right of the Supreme Court to entertain appeals under article 136, because Parliament does not have the right to abrogate that power. The power is there. Therefore, we are doing something in the interests of justice, in the interests of election petitioners and the respondent, the election of any unfortunate man who has been returned to Parliament after going through the grill of an election.

What is the position? I appeal to the hon. Minister and I appeal to you and to the House to remember this. Take for instance a batch of cases which are there in Darjeeling and Kalimpong in West Bengal. There are 10 to 12 cases which may be disposed of in one month. What are we saying? In these cases possibly 500 witnesses will have to be called. Are you going to order that all the 500 witnesses will have to travel down to Calcutta, stay there for months and then one after the other, these cases will be taken up and they have to dance attendance in that expensive place? We only say, let only one judge, who shall be the election judge, who may go down to Kalimpong or Darjeeling, stay there for a month and dispose of these cases. That will facilitate the interests of justice. The greatest tragedy is that big money is playing a conspicuous part in the election machinery. Do you want that big money will also play in the disposal of the election cases? It will be an engine of oppression, an engine of terror. Here is my hon. friend from Meerut. Supposing there is an election case, or, say there are five to six cases or say, 10 cases. Is it not better that a judge of the Allahabad High Court should be deputed to come to that area, finish the case in a fortnight or three weeks?

We are not making this provision mandatory. Kindly see what is the recommendation of the Joint Committee, over which you presided. You remember we have put it very mildly. We have said, "The Committee are of the opinion that a High Court may, in the interests of justice or convenience,

try an election petition, wholly or partly, at a place other than the seat of the High Court." This is at page (vii) of the Report of the Joint Committee. A man from Moradabad will have the benefit of a Bench at Lucknow. A man from Meerut or Ghaziabad or Muzzafarnagar will have to go a long way. This is a travesty of justice. What are we saying? We are leaving it to the high court judge. We are appealing to the high court. The high court judge has no power under the Constitution to try an election case. We are giving him the power, and we are also asking him modestly, respectfully to see that the high court may depute one judge to try these cases at another place to suit the convenience of the public. The Chief Justice shall nominate one or two judges; there are 36 judges in the Allahabad High Court. They have invited me to go to the Centenary celebrations of the Allahabad High Court. I know that there are 36 judges there. Out of the 36, two judges will be deputed or three will be deputed. One of them will be asked to exercise the power. "The High Court may, . . ." It is not mandatory. It is only an enabling provision. It is left to his discretion and to his judgment. The high court judge will find out how many cases are there. Supposing there are just one or two witnesses, that is a different thing. Supposing there are over 40 witnesses on the part of the petitioner and 50 on the part of the respondent. We know the election cases have gone on for months and months together. And there are a multiplicity of witnesses. You know how easy it is to trot out false charges of corruption against a man, an election agent; that man may say Rs. 500 have been paid. I remember, at the instance of some of the leaders of Punjab, I had a fight in Giani Kartar Singh case; it was a ridiculous charge of Rs. 200 having been paid, and the charge was negatived. You will read the judgment of Justice Falshaw and the other judge. They have said that it is a fantastic charge. There are professional witnesses. As Shri Trivedi pointed out, there are professional election experts and professional witnesses in election cases. They trot out charges and manufacture everything; they may say a man has paid Rs. 100 and so on.

I am only saying this is a very modest, very reasonable, very practical piece of legislation. We are giving the power to the high courts. We are saying, "Do not monopolise power for the sake of boosting up the high court barristers or pleaders or advocates or in the interests of the dominant professional bar there. Look to the interests of justice; look to the convenience of the litigants and look to these things."

There are 52 districts in Uttar Pradesh, for example, under the Allahabad High Court. One has to go from one corner to the other. I do not know what is the distance from Ghaziabad to Allahabad; at any rate, the distance will be not less than that from Delhi to Allahabad. You have to take all your witnesses, a multiplicity of witnesses, there. A multiplicity of charges may be there; of corruption or bribery and other things. How many cases will there be? You have got some experience and I have got some experience. Shri G. S. Pathak has experience. For how many cases would you like to refer to Rogers? For how many cases do you want to refer to Halsbury's? For how many cases do you want to refer to the English Law? Not many. Only in very exceptional cases. For most cases, 20 to 25 volumes of Election Law cases are quite enough, to deal with these cases. And every court, every district court, apart from every High Court, and every eminent lawyar has got these books.

It is not a question of diminishing the high courts. The high court judges should the majesty of law and they should remember that they are now functioning in a Democratic Republic; the high court judges should shed their old attitude, the bureaucratic attitude of inspiring awe and commanding reverence to the majesty of law. They are citizens as much as

[Shri N .C. Chatterjee]

anybody else, and we are giving them. this power on one condition and one condition along: that they must exercise their discretion, their equitable discretion, to dispense justice; to go to a place and hear the evidence in a particular case where you think fit, having regard to the circumstances; to go there, to stay there and expedite the disposal of the case and dispense justic quickly, expeditiously and fairly.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी जो हमारे वक्ता दीक्षित जी ने कहा है, वह सही बात है, हाई कोर्ट की जूरिसडिक्शन दी गई है, वह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दी गई है । अगर आंकड़ों को देखा जाय,तो आपको मालम होगा कि जितने पैटीशन दायर हुए, उनमें से कितनों के फैसले हुए और कितनों के फसले नहीं हुए । मैं ला मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं, अगर डिले कहीं पर हुई है, तो वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्टस में नहीं हुई है, अधिकतर डिले हाई कोर्टस में हुई है, सुप्रीम कोर्टस में पैटीशन हुई है, वहां पर हुई है । डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्टस अगर कहीं पर फैसला नहीं कर पाई हैं, तो इस वजह से कि इन केसेज की हाई कोटस में पैटिशन फाइल हो गई हैं । अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के ही बहुत से केसेज के फैसले हाई कोर्ट्स में नहीं हो सके हैं । इस लिए हाई कोर्टस जल्द से जल्द फैसला कर देंगी, हमारे ख्याल में यह एक सपने की बात है, क्योंकि जो केस हाई कोर्ट में आता है, वह फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी जाता है । हमें इसमें यह अन्देशा है कि अब जो धनी लोग है, वे मन-मानी तरीके से अधिक से अधिक रुपया खर्च कर के कोर्टस को खरीद लेंगे और गरीब आदमी जो लड़ने वाला है, वह इलैक्शन पैटिशन नहीं कर पायेंगा । अगर इस कानून का यह मतलब है कि इलेक्शन पैटिशन दायर न होने पाये, तब तो ठीक है । इस तरह से तो धनी लोग ही आ पायेंगे ।

हम से एक पंजीपति ने पूछा कि आप का इलैक्शन में कितना खर्च हुआ, मैंने कहा कि मैं इलैक्शन में खर्च नहीं करता, जिसको मुझे वोट देना होगा, वह देना, जिसको नहीं देना होगा , वह नहीं देगा, मेरा तो कुल एक हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ था । उनको मेरी बात से आश्चर्य हुआ, एक हजार में पार्लियामेंट का इलैक्शन कैसे लड़ा जायगा । उनका इलैक्शन पर ढाई लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ था .....

श्री कु० चं० शर्मा : और वह यहां बैठे भी है ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह दो ढाई लाख रुपया इलैक्शन में खर्च होगा और 35 हजार का हिसाब देंगे, इस तरह से जो पंजीपति लोग है, वे रुपया खर्च कर के यहां आयेंगे, सिवाय करप्शन के और कुछ नहीं होगा । इसके खिलाफ पिटिशन दायर हो तो पहले पहले हाई कोर्ट जाने पर 1 हजार रु० लगता था अब वह 2 हजार रु० हो गया है । आप समझ सकते हैं कि मामूली आदमी को इस में कितनी दिक्कत होगी । मगर चूंकि आप ने उचित समझा, इस लिए संविधान का अमेंडमेंट कर दिया । आप समझ सकते है कि हम लोग संविधान को कितनी छोटी नजर से देख रहे हैं । जब चाहते हैं उस को बदल देते है । एक ट्राइब्यूनल के लिए, मुकदमेबाजी के लिए आपने संविधान को बदल दिया । हाई कोर्ट में जाने के बाद आज कितनी राहत लोगों को मिलेगी, इस पर विचार करना होगा । मैं कानून मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उनका एक ध्यान है कि सब मुकदमे हाई कोर्ट में जायें । इस लिए हाई कोर्ट के वकीलों का फायदा होगा, यह तो हम समझ सकते है, लेकिन यह भी सोचना कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में जो मुकदमा 200 रु० में हो सकता था हाई कोर्ट में उस पर 2,000 रु० लगेंगे । इस तरह से, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन यदि हम केवल यह चाहते हैं कि केवल धनी वर्ग के लोग ही पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हो जायें, तो ठीक है ।

मैंने कल हाई कोर्ट के जज से बहुत ईमान्दारी के साथ बात की । कोई भी हाई कोर्ट का जज अपने आराम को छोड़ कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में नहीं जायेगा । एक पक्ष कहेगा कि हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पूरी गवाही दे सकेंगे दूसरा पक्ष कहेगा कि हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमा किया जाये । धनी वर्ग को हाई कोर्ट में ज्यादा कन्वीनिएन्स है । वहां ज्यादा अच्छे लाइब्रेरी मिल सकेंगे । इस लिए वह चाहेंगे कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मुकदमे न हों । इस तरह से मजबूर कर के आप गला काटते हैं उन आदमियों का जो गरीब हैं । वह पूरी तरह से करप्शन के द्वारा हराये जायेंगे जब कि आप चाहते हैं कि वह जीत कर आयें । अगर कोई केस हो तो हाई कोर्ट वहां जाये जहां पर कि एलेक्शन पिटिशन होता है तब तो ठीक हो सकता है वर्ना इस से गरीब लोगों का गला कटेगा । मैं मंत्री महोदय से फिर अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर वह चाहते है कि देश में प्रजातन्त्र राज्य हो तो वह इस अमेंडमेंट को मान लें कि वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में जाया करें ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, one important policy consideration which prompted the change from election tribunal to High Courts was that the quality of election litigation would improve, that the quality of adjudication would improve, the appeals and interlocutory applications made from time to time in the course of election proceedings would come to an end and this dilateriness which characterises election controversies would come to end. The other important consideration has been aptly voiced by my hon. friend, Mr. Chatterjee and others, namely, the interests of the litigants have to be kept in mind, particularly in a field where litigants happen to be engaged primarily in a task of public service. Those who contest elections are not there to fight for half of the tenure of their office, of election petitions here and there. The experience in this country shows that election petitions have been prolonged for as much as 5 years or thereabout. My friend, Mr. Dwivedy, knows it to his cost how much harassment was caused to him by way of election proceedings.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It went on for 3½ years.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Those who are elected must not be faced with the continuing difficulty of facing election controversies, sometimes genuine, but quite often not genuine.

By vesting this jurisdiction on the High Court, while we might improve the quality of adjudication and bring to an end intelocutory appplications, if we are not prepared to extend this jurisdiction to be exrcised nearer the places where evidence is recorded, we might be taking away the prospects of doing proper justice in these controversies, I would not have been too convinced by the argument of distance if the High Courts were to adjudicate in the legal questions involved. But if the entire evidence has to be recorded by the High Court naturally it takes a different complexion. My friend, Mr. Chatterjee, who has had a long and distinguished experience of the Bar, has already recounted the many problems which characterise litigation in general and election litigation in particular in this country. There is perjury, made-up evidence, professional witnesses, etc. Are we trying to facilitate the way for those who are rich and can afford such controversies rather than to allow such adjudication to proceed on fair considerations of equality? In election controversies generally the evidence is quite massive. If that is to be recorded and witnesses have to be brought from far flung places to the seat of the High Court, it may create a lot of difficulty. Therefore, in the exercise of the original jurisdiction we are vesting in the High Court, it is incumbent upon us to consider the desirability and advisability of having the Election Judge of the High Court sit as near to the place of controversy as possible. I think election justice should particularly be made

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

cheap. Otherwise, we would be defeating the basic and primary consideration which must prevail in cases such as these.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री चटर्जी के विचारों का, जिसका समर्थन श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने किया है, जोरदार समर्थन करता हूं । इसके दो कारण हैं । श्री दीक्षित ने कहा है कि कमीशन से शहादत दी जा सकती है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कमीशन जारी करने में खर्च कितना लगता है । अगर आप को एक एलेक्शन पिटिशन में 100 आदमियों की शहादत दिलानी है तो 100 आदमियों के वास्ते कमीशन जारी करने में कितना खर्च लगेगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि विटनेस का जो आचरण है, जो डिमेनर है, उस को जब तक जज नहीं देखेगा तब तक वह समझ नहीं सकता है कि गवाह सच बोल रहा है या झूठ । इसलिये कमीशन की जो बात कही जा रही है वह व्यर्थ है । क्योंकि जज को मौका नहीं मिलता कि वह साक्षी की बात को समझ सके, उसका आचरण कैसा है देख सके । मैं आप को एक दूसरा उदाहरण भी देता हूं । आज के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि राजस्थान में एक चुनाव पालिका का फैसला हुआ । अब केवल दो महीने बाकी रह गये हैं नामिनेशन दाखिल करने में राजस्थान असेम्बली के लिये । लेकिन एक मेम्बर की एलेक्शन पिटिशन का फैसला कल हुआ है । पांच वर्ष तक वह केस चलता रहा । आप के न्याय की यह अवस्था है । यदि कोई आदमी एलेक्शन पिटिशन में फंस जाये तो उसका घर द्वार, प्रापर्टी, सब बिक जायेगी । और वह रह नहीं सकेगा । इसलिये श्री सिंहासन सिंह का कहना बिल्कुल ठीक है । आप जो कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं उससे गरीबों का फायदा नहीं होगा । अमीरों का ही फायदा होगा । केवल पूंजीपति ही इस पालियामेन्ट में आ सकेंगे । मेरे जैसे या श्री सिंहासन सिंह जैसे आदमी नहीं आ सकेंगे ।

श्री त्यागी: जो श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी को एन्गेज कर सकेगा वह जीतेगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि श्री दीक्षित को और श्री पाठक को पता होगा । मैं यू० पी० की उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं, बोर्ड आफ रेवेन्यू माल के मुकदमों को करता है । हमेशा डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिस्ट्रिक्ट में घूम कर काम करता है । हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में घूम कर वह फैसला देता है । वह रेवेन्यू बोर्ड का फैसला माना जाता था । जब से वह प्रथा बन्द हुई है । यू० पी० में लिटिगेशन की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है । क्योंकि गरीब आदमी वह दूसरे सेंटरों में नहीं पहुंच सकता है । हेडक्वार्टर में नहीं पहुंच सकता है । उसके पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है । मैं आप को इलाहाबाद की मिसाल देना चाहता हूं । यू० पी० में 52 जिले हैं । जिनमें से टेहरी गढ़वाल भी एक है । वह इलाहाबाद से साढ़े पांच सौ मील दूर है । क्या 100 आदमियों को शहादत में इलाहाबाद ले जाया जा सकता है । जब कि शहर में रहने का स्थान नहीं । शहर में खाने का स्थान नहीं है । 100 आदमियों को खिलाना पिलाना भी मुश्किल हो जायेगा । आखिर वह आदमी किस तरह से इलाहाबाद अपना मुकदमा ले जा सकेगा । इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि जो अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है उससे कोई लाभ हो सकता है । अगर अमेंडमेंट का यह मंशा है कि लोअर और हाई कोर्ट के बीच की जो एक कड़ी आज है वह कड़ी टूट जाये ताकि फैसला जल्दी से हो तो मैं कहूंगा कि प्रेक्टिकल दृष्टि से आप देखें कि जो कानून आप बना रहे हैं इससे क्या जल्दी फैसला होगा? नहीं होगा । हाई कोर्ट में सौ आदमियों की

अगर शहादत होनी है तो किसी भी वक्त कोई भी उनमें से पेटीशन कर सकता है कि वह बीमार हो गया है। टेहरी का रहने वाला है। एक मैडीकल सर्टिफिकेट वहां से आ जायगा तो आप क्या करेंगे ? सौ विटनेसिस को लेकर आप इलाहाबाद में बैठे हैं। एक मैडीकल सर्टिफिकेट के ऊपर पोस्टपोन केस हो जायेगा। यह हुकम दे दिया जायेगा कि केस पोस्टपोन्ड। कितना ज्यादा खर्च लगेगा। मैं समझता हूं इस तरह के कानून बनाने से लोगों का कोई उद्धार नहीं होगा बल्कि आप को कानून यह बनाना चाहिये। जिस तरह से चटर्जी साहब का कहना है। दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों का कहना है। हाई कोर्ट के जज को राइट होना चाहिये। वे डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्ज में जायें। वहां जा कर शहादतें लें। आप देखें कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में शायद 37 जज हैं--

15.00 hrs.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : 39 हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ये जो 39 जज हैं ये बैठ कर क्या वहां पिंडा पारेंगे ? उनको कहिये कि दो-दो जज एक-एक जिले में जा कर बैठ कर काम करें। गवाही लें। गरीब आदमियों का जो रुपया है उस रुपये का ठीक युटिलाइजेशन होना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 39 जज हैं, उनमें से छः जजों को आप कहें कि वे जिलों में जा कर बैठें।

यह भी कहा गया है कि जिलों में लाइब्रेरी नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि हर बार एसोसिएशन के पास लाइब्रेरी है और इलैक्शन ला की किताबें भी बहुत ज्यादा नहीं हैं, बारह या तेरह किताबें होंगी और ये हर जगह आप को मिल सकती हैं। आप ने जो दलील दी है कि लाइब्रेरी नहीं है यह ठीक नहीं है। लायर अपनी लाइब्रेरी खोज लेंगे, बहस कर लेंगे। आप को अपनी तरफ से सहूलियत देनी है। हाई के जज को कोर्ट आप कहें कि वे जा कर हाई कोर्ट की जुरिसडिक्शन की पूरी हैसियत से केसिस को देखें। यदि आप ने ऐसा किया तो न्याय होगा। नहीं तो जो कानून आप बना रहे है इससे कोई न्याय होने वाला नहीं है।

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): High Court should try election petitions at District Headquarters. That is the suggestion of hon. Members.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, on this question there have been various views expressed. One view is that the clause should be retained. Another view is that the High Court Judges should go to every constituency if possible.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not every constituency, every district headquarters.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, when the hon. Law Minister is speaking there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Now, Sir, the House has heard these various views and I do not wish to show any rigidness about it. I leave it in the hands of the House to decide. The only question is whether this amendment should be accepted or this clause should remain as un-amended. That is the only question before the House. But I would suggest one thing to Shri Chatterjee in particular. The word is "may" and there is discretion given. That is why Shri Chatterjee and other friends have insisted on it. If we want to prevent any controversy about "may" and

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

"shall", let us add the words "in its discretion" and then there will be no controversy.

Several hon. Members: Agreed.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Sir, in view of the soft feelings and the appeal made by Shri Tyagi and also in view of the non-rigidity of the hon. Law Minister, I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 68 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya's amendment No. 99.

Amendment No. 99 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the amendment that the Minister wanted to make?

Amendment made:

Page 18, line 39—

after "High Court" *insert*—

"in its discretion". (108).

(Shri G. S. Pathak)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 38, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 39 to 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 43— (*Substitution of new sections for section 193*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one Government Amendment to clause 43.

Amendment made:

Page 21,—

omit lines 1 to 4 (64).

(Shri G. S. Pathak)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 44— (*Amendment of sections 106 and 107.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 44.

Amendment made:

Page 21,—

for clause 44, *substitute*—

'44. (a) in section 106 of the 1951—Act, for the words "the Tribunal', the words "the High Court" shall be substituted;

(b) in section 107 of the 1951-Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substitude, namely:—

"(1) Subject to the provisions contained in Chapter IVA relating to the stay of operation of an order of the High Court under section 98 or section 99, every such order shall take effect as soon as it is pronounced by the High Court".' (65)

(Shri G. S. Pathak)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 44, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 44, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 45 to 49 were added to the Bill.

Clause 50—*Omission of Chapter IV A of Part VI).*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment to clause 50.

Amendment made:

Page 22,—

for clause 50, *substitute*—

'Substitution of new sections for sections 116A and 116B.

50. For sections 116A and 116B, the folowing sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"Appeals to Supreme Court.

116A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court on any question (Whether of law or fact) from every order made by a High Court under section 98 or section 99.

(2) Every appeal under this Chapter shall be preferred within a period of thirty days from the date of the order of the High Court under section 98 or section 99:

Provided that the Supreme Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appeallant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within such period.

Stay of operation of order of High Court.

116B. (1) An application may be made to the High Court for stay of operation of an order made by the High Court under section 98 or section 99 before the expiration of the time allowed for appealing therefrom and the High Court may, on sufficient cause being shown and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit, stay the operation of the order; but no application for stay shall be made to the High Court after an appeal has been preferred to the Supreme Court.

(2) Where an appeal has been preferred against an order made under section 98 or section 99, the Supreme Court may, on sufficient cause being shown and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit, stay the operation of the order appealed from.

(3) When the operation of an order is stayed by the High Court or, as the case may be, the Supreme Court, the order shall be deemed never to have taken effect under sub-section (1) of section 107; and a copy of the stay order shall immediately be sent by the High Court or, as the case may be, the Supreme Court, to the Election Commission and the Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, of the House of Parliament or of the State Legislature concerned.

Procedure in appeal.

116C. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules, if any,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

made thereunder, every appealshall be heard and determined by the Supreme Court as nearly as may be in accordance with the procedure applicable to the hearing and determination of an appeal form any final order passed by a High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction: and all the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and the Rules of the Court (including provisions as to the furnishing of security and the execution of any order of the court) shall so far as may be, apply in relation to such appeal.

5 of 1908

(2) As soon as an appeal is decided, the Supreme Court shall intimate the substance of the decision to the Election Commission and the Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, of the House of Parliament or of the State Legislature concerned and as soon as may be thereafter shall send to the Election Commission an authenticated copy of the decision; and upon its receipt, the Election Commission shall—

(a) forward copies thereof to the authorities to which copies of the order of the High Court were forwarded under section 106; and

(b) cause the decision to be published in the Gazette or Gazette in which that order was published under the said section." (66)

(Shri G. S. Pathak)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 50, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 50, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 51 and 52 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does any hon. Member want to move his amendment to clause 53?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has not Shri Madhu Limaye moved his amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The question is:

"That clause 53 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 53 was added to the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir we, want to speak on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I asked twice if any amendment was going to be moved. I am sorry, you are too late.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्लाज 53 को लीजिए। उस में मेरे संशोधन हैं।

Clause 54— *(Amendment of section 126).*

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 24,

after line 6 *insert*—

"(1A) No person shall make frivolous and malicious allega-

tions against officers in the discharge of their duties during the election period which are found to be false in a court of law." (102).

As many Members of this House have previously expressed the difficulties experienced at the time of dealing with election petitions and at the time of elections on account of some malpractices adopted, either by the contestants or by the officials, my aim in bringing forward this amnedment is to see that officials who are honestly and efficiently discharging their functions at the time of elections should also have some protection from malicious and frivolous allegations So, I would request the hon. Minister to give the requisite protection to the officials against allegations field by election petitioners while filling election petitions which were found to be malicious and frivolous.

At the time of initiating my private Bill I explained in detail the circumstances and the harassment to which these officials are subjected when frivolous allegations are made against them. The allegations made against officials are referred to acts which have been committed at the time of elections. So, if these allegations are found to be false or frivolous subsequently in a court of law, they may also be taken as commissions done during the elections.

So, I request the law Minister to accept my amendment and to give the necessary protection to officials from frivolous and malicious allegations while they face so much hardship in efficiently discharging their functions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on page 24 this clause says:—

"No person shall convene, hold or attend any public meeting in any polling area during the period of forty-two hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of the poll for any election in that polling area,".

I can understand it if it is 24 hours or if it is 48 hours but I cannot understand why it is 42 hours. This 42 hours condition is very difficult for any candidate to observe. I feel that either it should be 48 hours or make it 24 hours. It is a question of commonsense. If it is 48 hours, I can ask my people, if I am a candidate, that before 48 hours they should stop.

Shri Tyagi: This 42 hours is provided for so that a meeting can be held the previous night. Suppose, the meeting goes on till 10 o'clock at night. Well, up to 10 o'clock the meeting can be held and not after that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Suppose, the election is say on the 23rd February and we are told that no meeting will be permitted 42 hours before.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am accepting it. You will kindly remember, Sir, that in the Committee I had suggested 48 hours, but then several Members said that six hours of the night should be excluded.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let it be 42 hours then.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am opposing the amendment of Shri Malaichami on the ground that it is contrary to the very scheme of the Bill. Corrupt practice is committed by the successful candidate or by his election agent or anybody else with his consent. Now, here he wants the election petitioner, the unsuccessful party, to be held to be guilty of corrupt practice because he has been found not to have spoken the truth. This seems to me obviously improper, if I may use that expression, because everyone who goes to court, whether he is an election petitioner or any other person, incurs a liability under the law if he is not telling the truth. He can be hauled up for perjury. Action can be taken against him in a criminal court and costs can also be awarded against such a petitioner. Therefore I am opposing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he press his amendment?

Shri M. Malaichami: I wish to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment (No. 102)?

Amendment No. 102 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Sonavane: Sir, Shri Banerjee's suggestion should be put in the form of an amendment.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, I am myself moving it. I move:

Page 24, line 4,—

for "forty-two" *substitute* "forty-eight". (109)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the Government amendment to the vote of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, what I had said was that it would be difficult to count 42 hours; therefore, let it be 12 hours or 24 hours. He wants to increase 42 hours to 48 hours. Why not reduce it to 24 hours? I never wanted to prolong it. Let it be 24 hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, you have not tabled any amendment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, let 42 hours remain.

Shri Priya Gupta: Let it be 24 hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may vote against it. The question is

Page 24, line 4,—

for "forty-two" *substitute* "forty-eight". (109)

The motion was adopted.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, you are giving no opportunity to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 54, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 54, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 55 to 63 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20—*(Substitution of new Chapters for Chapter III of Part II.)*—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will come back to clause 20 an amendment to which has been circulated.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, I have not moved the amendment. It was a mere suggestion to Shri Kamath. If it is not acceptable to Shri Kamath, I am not moving it.

Shri Alvares (Punjim): It is acceptable to Shri Kamath.

Shri Ranga: It is not acceptable to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some say that it is acceptable and some say that it is not acceptable.

Shri G. S. Pathak: If there a controversy, I am not moving it.

Shri Alvares: Let him move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that he will move it only if it is unanimously accepted by the House.

Shri Alvares: How can he say that? We are all accepting it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Banerjee, the Law Minister says that he is moving that amendment if the House unanimously accepts it. I find, Prof. Ranga is against it.

Shri Ranga: The whole of my Party is opposed to it. I have got definite reasons why I am opposing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, he is not moving that amendment. The amendment is not before the House.

Shri Priya Gupta: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. He has not moved the amendment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Shri Alvares: He had made a promise to Mr. Kamath that he will move it. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not moving it.

Shri Alvares: You are now going back on your promise. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Unless he moves the amendment, I cannot place it before the House.

Shri Alvares: This was a balanced suggestion. When anybody from any political party leads a demonstration for food or otherwise and if he is in prison for two years, he may be disqualified. Here was a balanced suggestion that for social crimes also there will be a penalty. It is not that people commiting social crimes will be exonerated. So, as a balanced suggestion, the Law Minister proposed to Mr. Kamath that he will introduce this amendment. Having done so, he now refuses to move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He only circulated it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I make a submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no provision in the rules for submissions.

Shri Priya Gupta: I rise on a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the amendments Nos. 72 and 75....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are not amendments yet; they are only suggestions. Don't call them amendments.

Shri S. M Banerjee: Kindly hear me. I am talking of the amendments of Mr. Kamath.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On clause 20, no amendments have been disposed of.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion was over and the Minister was replying to it and he made the suggestion that if the House unanimously accepts it, he was prepared to move it. There is no unanimity and, therefore, he has not moved the amendment.

Shri Umanath (Pudhkkottai): He said, if it is acceptable to Mr. Kamath.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Law Minister accepted the principle of Mr. Kamath's amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta: Let him move it.

Shri G. S. Pathak: May I make a personal explanation? This morning I suggested to Mr. Kamath that in case he wanted to have a substitute amendment for his own amendment, then this was the draft. I never said that I was moving an amendment. Mr. Kamath is not here at the pesent moment. Therefore, no question arises. If he had wanted to have a substitute amendment for his own amendment, then that amendment could be put to the House. But so far as I am concerned, I never said

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

that I was going to move an amendment which might be accepted unanimously or otherwise. I want to keep the records straight.

Shri Tyagi: You only gave a legal advice.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: On a point of order, Sir. The Law Minister says now that he did not move the amendment. I say, the record of the proceedings will bear me out, that he moved the amendment. After the amendment was moved, the Deputy-Speaker said, let the amendment be circulated and the amendment was circulated to us. The amendment was moved. The record of the proceedings will bear me out. Now, it is not proper for the Minister to say that he has not moved it. He had moved it and it was circulated to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not moved it. I only wanted the draft to be circulated.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: He moved it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The record of the proceedings will bear me out.

Shri Priya Gupta: He is correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is this. In the morning, when we were discussing clause 20 and the various amendments of Mr. Kamath, Nos. 72 to 75 and No. 28 of Shri Madhu Limaye, the Law Minister, in his wisdom, wanted to accommodate the substance and the spirit of Mr. Kamath's amendment. He said that that was not final and so he moved an amendment or rather suggested an amendment. When it was being read out, because it was a lengthy one, we requested you that it should be circulated and that the discussion on clause 20 should be held over.

Shri Ranga: Not only that. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and myself, both of us, got up and said that there is danger in this thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now, this amendment, I am sure, has met the substance of Mr. Kamath's amendment. About the moral turpitude, he has not given the reasons why we should repect Mr. Madhu Limaye's amendment. He has not given any reason for that.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have not said anything about the moral turpitude part of it. I am going to deal with Mr. Kamath's amendment has nothing to do with moral turpitude. I am going to deal with it now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Banerjee, you cannot go into other matters now. The discussion on this matter is over. In fact, the Minister was replying to it. It is only on Mr. Kamath's amendment that he suggested the draft and I asked the draft to be circulated. So, other matter are irrelevant here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But the amendments are not yet disposed of. It was open to Mr. Kamath to ask for the division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It can be asked for now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the amendments have not been disposed of, we have every right to speak on the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion was over and, in fact, the Minister was replying to it.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Mr. Kamath's amendment shoold not be accepted for two reasons. Firstly, it does not specify any sentence.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But we accept your amendment.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Secondly, hoarding and profiteering have not been defined. It is very vague and, therefore, I oppose it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have made it clear.

Shri G. S. Pathak: About the expression 'moral turpitude', if that is introduced in that section, it may lead to dangerous consequences. In that case, you will have to examine the question of what kind of offences should be excluded. In one of the speeches, I found, it was said that offences under section 332 of the Penal Code, etc., where a police officer may be assaulated, do not mean anything, that they do not involve moral turpitude. That is how I understood the speech. Now, this will exclude the cases of burning of property, public property as well as personal property, removing of fishplates from the railways, all offences relating to property which may be attributed to something which is not moral turpitude. It is extremely difficult to define what moral turpitude is in relation to election law. Moral turpitude may have various nuances, various shades, in relation to various statutes. What would be a moral turpitude in relation to election law will be a serious question. Would you like a legislator who has taken an oath on the Constitution to adopt unconstitutional methods in order to achieve political ends. If it is found that any legislator is as party to the disruption of public order, is a party to the destruction of property, both public and private, (*Interruptions*) in that case you cannot say that such a person should not be disqualified. You should not exclude from the operation of the existing section many cases which are anti-social, which are crimes, and if you introduce moral turpitude, many people may have different ideas about what moral turpitude means in relation to election cases. I do not want to detain this House on this point longer. But it would be obvious if you take the list of various offences in the Indian Penal Code or in other cases, that opinions vary as to what offences involve moral turpitude and what offences do not involve moral turpitude and some cases may be on the border line. The law is clear today and it should be clear because it is initially the Returning Officer who has got to decide whether a person is qualified or disqualified. We should not complicate matters by introducing uncertain elements. Therefore, I am oposed to this amendment. About a murder which takes place in a street, for example, it might be said.. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Priya Gupta: There are many existing MPs., MLAs., and national leaders who have been charged for attempt to murder or murder in the British times. They have not been disqualified.

Shri G. S. Pathak:.... it might be said that no moral turpitude was involved, but you cannot say that a legislator should not be disqualified if commits such offences. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Priya Gupta: Those MPs and MLAs who have been charged with murder in the British times have not been disqualified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He should not disturb like this. If he continues, I will have to ask him to go out.

Shri Priya Gupta: Will you disqualify those people also? You intend only disqualifying the present political workers who are charged with murder.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot go on like this. Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: He should understand that.

Shri G. S. Pathak: There will be difficulties. Therefore, I would oppose all these amendments which try to introduce this element of moral turpitude in a section which is very clear.

Then I go to section 9A.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : ब्रिटिश टाईम के मर्डर चार्ज भगतसिंह को आज कैसे पूजा जा सकता है । आप इस में किस तरह से भेद करेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall ask him to go out if he continues like this.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Section 9A deserves a careful consideration at the hands of this House because it is an important one. I will not press my amendment No. 63, if Mr. Dixit's amendment No. 67 is carried because there is partial overlapping and a part of my amendment is covered by that amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister's amendment comes earlier.

Shri G. S. Pathak: That is right. I shall state what I have got to say about this section. I have, by my amendment, added one explanation. The reason why I have added it is this. In cases where the contractor or a person who enters into a contract with the Government executes the entire contract and some money remains to be paid by the Government, the explanation will take out a case of this kind from the operation of the section. That is the object of this explanation. I will explain the reasons. On the section as it stands, the Supreme Court has held that the contract still subsists even though some money may not be paid by the Government even after the other party to the contract has performed the entirety of the contract. The House knows that in England in 1957 this disqualification which arose out of contracts with Government was removed by law. Prior to that, there was this disqualification existing. When this disqualification was existing, then the question arose before the courts there and the courts decided that after person who had to execute a particular contract has performed the entirety of the contract and the money is not paid by the Government, then he becomes the creditor of the Government. The Government has got to pay the money to him and in that case, a few days' delay in the payment of the money would result in the disqualification of that person. That was the reason.

Shri J. P. Jyotshi (Sagar): If the amount is withheld, what will be done in that case?

Shri G. S. Pathak: What was stated by the English judges was this:

> "....he had been converted into a mere creditor of the Government, whose claim had been ascertained, and whose right was to receive his money, and as to whom, it would be an injustice to say that a mere delay in payment on the part of the Government should have the effect of disqualifying him as a candidate. It appears to me very clear, when the terms of the act come to be examined, that it was not the intention of the legislature that the mere relation of debter and creditor subsisting should, of itself, create a disqualification. If that were so, it would be impossible to avoid the absurdity that the mere omission of the government to pay a small sum of money a trifling balance, to a contractor who had completely fulfilled his contract—whether by reason of there having been a dispute that was not adjusted until shortly before the election, or even by reason of an accidental omission of a few pounds at the time of payment—should constitute the status of disability."

The Supreme Court held otherwise because of the language of the section. I want to introduce the explanation so that justice may be done to the people and he may not be disqualified when they are not at fault themselves. It is not their fault that the Government has not paid the money or the entire money at the proper time. That is the reason for this explanation.

Section 9A may be divided into two parts. The addition to the section

whereby corporations in which the Government has some interest should be the subject of this section—that part. I have found it stated in the debate that you will be disqualifying many many persons. There are many Corporations in which either the State Gevornment or the Central Government has interest and all those who would enter into contracts with such Corporations would be automatically disqualified. That will be the result. Take the case of Food Corporation, for example. If a person enters into a contract with the Food Corporation to supply food to the Corporation, then he will be disqualified. There are so many Corporations—Warehousing Corporation, the State Trading Corporation, the Handicrafts, the Khadi, the Indian Airlines Corporation etc.—and these Corporations will be covered by this section and the result will be that every one who deals with these Corporations, who sells or enters into a contract for sale or to execute a contract, will be disqualified and the result will be that millions and millions of peope will be disqualified for no fault of their own and simply because the Government have an interest there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not millions and millions, but it will be only a few thousands.

Shri G. S. Pathak: You can easily see how many people will enter into contracts in the matter of food and how many people in the villages will supply food.

You may also remember one thing that when Act 58 of 105 was passed, this particular question was discussed here. I say with the utmost respect to the House that Parliament should not change views without considering whether what it had done before has become superfluous now or has become out of date.

This question was discussed in the house when Act 58 of 1958 was passed, when the law was changed from what it was in 1951. Therefore, I submit that this part of the provision should not be incorporated.

With regard to the remaining part, substantially I have got to give a little history in a few words. In 1951 there was a law which included not only persons who entered into contracts but also those for whose interest or benefit the contract was entered into or who held some trusteeship and who had to confer some benefit on any party because of that trusteeship. That was the law in 1951. In 1958 the law was amended and the present section was substituted in place of that law. May I be permitted to read out what the Joint Committee said on that earlier occasion?

This was what they had said:

> 'The Committee feel that in view of the expanding activities of the Central and State Governments as the biggest purchasers and suppliers of goods including foodgrains and other essential commodities, a large number of persons in the country will have some contractual relationship with the governments in these matters. Under the circumstances it will not be proper to disqualify all such persons who are having contractual dealings with the government from standing for election or being elected as members of Parliament or State Legislatures. The Committee feel that the better course would be to omit altogether the already existing section70.'.

But when the matter came up in the House, I believe it was Shrimati Renu Chakravartty who suggested an amendment that there should be no deletion but there should be the enactment of a section which you find in the existing law.

In this connection, it must be remembered that we have got to make our laws simple. The returning officer has got to decide summarily, of course, the question whether a person is disqualified or not. How can he decided summarily complicated questions of law and fact with which this

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

question will be attended namely whether there is a trust for whose use or benefit that contract was entered into and so on? It will be the duty of the returning officer to decide the question of disqualification at the time of the scrutiny of the nomination papers. Therefore, we have got to consider these practical aspects also. Therefore, I suggest that the amendment of Shri G. N. Dixit be accepted and the law should remain as it is namely that there will be a prohibition to enter, a prohibition or disqualification as a result of prohibition but confined only to the existing section.

You may kindly also remember that there is the question of a Member of Parliament entering into a contract with Government for making a speech on the radio. Would that also come within the scope of this or not? That is also a question to be determined. Therefore, we should not extend the operation of this section.

Having regard to these various aspects, I submit that Shri G. N. Dixit's amendment may be accepted; otherwise, my amendment may be accepted.

Then, I come to Shri A. N. Vidyalankar's amendment, namely amendment No. 78.

I oppose this amendment for the reason that the proper place where provision should be made on this subject is the Government Servants Conduct and Conditions of Service Rules. Otherwise, the government servant could say: 'Why should I be discriminated against?' When other people have got a right to stand for election, why should I be prohibited from standing for election for one year?' In case some provision is to be made in the conduct rules, that might be a matter which the Government might consider. But to disqualify a public servant in this manner would not be right. I think they are doing good service, people like Shri Dandeker.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): In the rules, you cannot create such a disqualification.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It will be one of the terms and conditions of service, that he cannot stand for any particular period of time.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Government cannot impose any disqualification to stand for the legislature in that way.

Shri G. S. Pathak: He wants to disqualify only for one year.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Under the rules, Government cannot do it.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It should be known that when the conduct of a government servant is under inquiry, the resignation is not generally accepted. If you make a provision in the conduct rules that in that case the resignation should not be accepted, that should satisfy the needs underlying this amendment.

Then I am opposing amendments Nos. 51 to 55 for these reasons. For electoral offences, the disqualification is 6 years from the date of conviction. That is the report of the Committee. The amendment wants a further disqualification for 6 years so that he should be disqualified for two elections. I am opposing this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Nothing wrong in this.

Shri G. S. Pathak: What is wrong! Take what has been said by English Judges that it is the electroal right of the people to elect; unless you want to take away those rights, you cannot make such laws, that there shou'd be disqualification for 12 years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then even 6 years is wrong.

Shri G. S. Pathak: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is his *obiter*.

Shri G. S. Pathak: For a reasonable period, you can disqualify.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is 'reasonable'? For me, even disqualification for life may be reasonable.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Then he may move an amendment for disqualification for life. We will consider.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For some offences like corrupt practices, gross corruption.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The next one I oppose for the same reason. In 53, he wants that even after the contract has been performed on both sides, there should be another two years disqualification. I am opposing it.

Then 54—has it been withdrawn?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been moved.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am opposing it. This says that if a Member has been suspended from the service of the House for three times, he should be disqualified for 6 years.

Shri G. N. Dixit: When Shri S. N. Das was going, he told me that he had withdrawn it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be withdrawn like that.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am opposing it because it raises very vital questions and it may affect the rights of the House itself.

Shri Alvares: Why 'may'? It does.

Shri G. S. Pathak: In England, it was done for some time. When the Speaker said 'expelled', it was disqualification for ever. There was great opposition. That practice has been abandoned there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has shown some wisdom this time.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Amendment No. 55 wants the substitution of five years for 'three years'. I am opposing this also.

Amendment No. 58 aims at taking away the power of the Election Commission to remove disqualifications. On that point, I have something to say. The Election Commission must have this power because there may be hard cases; there may be technical cases where the Court on an interpretation of the section may have to say that a corrupt practice has been resorted to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Hard cases make bad law.

Shri G. S. Pathak: You will see that the law will be good if this provision remains. Why is it? I am taking the case, the analogy. The Governor has got power to remit sentences even though the judiciary has sentenced a person to a certain punishment. There must be some power residing somewhere to meet cases of the marginal type—hard, would be more correct—to meet hard cases. There may be somebody who has remained under a disqualification for a long time and when just a few days remain there is the next election, he may be relieved of that disqualification. Therefore, there must be some power which must reside in the Election Commission. Repeatedly, Mr. Kamath has referred to Mr. V. C. Shukla's case because his opponent was a PSP candidate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a serious reflection. Whether it be PSP or SSP or Communist or Congressman, I want fair and free election. He may not be anxious but I am anxious; I am for a free and fair election.

Shri G. S. Pathak: What is forgotten is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You yourself said yesterday that he was your partyman.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now he says that because he was my partyman I raised it. It is a reflection.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is an incidental matter; you also happened to belong to the PSP. The position is this. It is grossly unfair that such aspersions be cast upon a person whose case was considered by the Election Commission. During the entire period when the Election Commission has functioned it has won the admiration of the people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who? ..... (*Interruptions.*) We do not want this rigmarole here—admiration, this and that. Come to facts..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri G. S. Pathak: He may not have found a single case so far as the Election Commission is concerned. I am talking of the Election Commission. You are obsessed with Mr. V. C. Shukla. There is already a remedy available to an aggrieved party. Where the Election Commission judgment is without jurisdiction, or there is an apparent error on the face of the judgment, one can go to the High Court; or even to the Supreme Court. Why I say it is unfair is this. No one said that the election Commission had gone outside its jurisdiction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Supreme Court had dismissed the appeal of Mr. Shukla.

Shri G. S. Pathak: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What "No, no?" I say, "Yes, yes."

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is the order of the Election Commission. I am talking of the conduct of the Election Commission. I am not talking of the judgment in appeal. (*Interruption*)

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: How can he go to the Supreme Court from the Election Commission?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Therefore, I am opposing this amendment and this power should remain, with the Election Commission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about my amendment No. 75?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am opposing amendment Nos. 73 and 74. The reasons have already been given. Then, there is No. 75.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is an alternative amendment.

Shri G. S. Pathak: "The Election Commission shall not remove disqualification before the general election."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Accept that at least.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I do not accept it. Why should we impose these conditions on the power of the Election Commission? Is it not sufficient to do what the Joint Committee has recommended, namely, the Election Commission should give its reasons, record the reasons, so that everyone may be able to know why is it that he has removed the disqualification? That should be enough.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this particular case, the Election Commission has functioned as an appellate court; the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal; the Election Commission functioned as a super Supreme Court.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Supreme Court did not go into the facts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. He says anybody can move the Supreme Court against the Election Commission's orders. What has happened in Shri Shukla's case? Shri Shukla was unseated; disqualified by the high court. He filed an appeal in the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court dismissed his appeal, and then after all that, the Election Commission functioned as a super Supreme Court. (*Interruption*)

Shri G. N. Dixit: Is it a point of order or a speech?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know. Do not teach me.

Shri G. S. Pathak: So, I was saying that, with reference to the order of disqualification. This is all that I

have got to say on these matters and I oppose all the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting amendment Nos. 28 and 29 to the vote. It is Shri Madhu Limaye's.

Amendments Nos. 28 and 29 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 of Shri Shree Narayan Das.

The amendments Nos. 52 to 56 were put and nagatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then there is Government amendment No. 63. The question is:

Page 13,—

after line 8, *insert*—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, where a contract entered into by a person himself or by any person or body of persons referred to in this section with the appropriate Government or with any company or corporation (other than a co-operative society) referred to in this section, has been fully performed by the person himself or by the person or body of persons as aforesaid, the contract shall be deemed not to subsist by reason only of the fact that the appropriate Government or such company or corporation has not performed its part of the contract either wholly or in part." (63)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then Shri Dixit's amendment No. 67 is barred.

Shri G. S. Pathak: In Shri Dixit's amendment, there are two parts: one which was covered by my amendment and the other is not covered by my amendment. It would not be barred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you mean to say it is covered by 63?

Shri G. S. Pathak: One part is the explanation, the latter part.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the amendments of Shri Kamath?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have four amendments. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has got 72, 73, 74 and 75. Is that covered by Shri Kamath's amendments?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Not Shri Kamath's amendments; Shri Dixit's amendment.

Shri G. N. Dixit: What has happened to my amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is barred by the Government amendment.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I submitted that Shri Dixit's amendment is wider than mine. I accept his amendment, and if my amendment is carried, that does not mean that Shri Dixit's amendment falls, because it is wider. It consists of two parts; only one part overlaps, and that is why I said that if my amendment is carried, his does not fall.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is he accepting Shri Dixit's amendment or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which is the part that has been covered by your amendment?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Explanation.

16 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister has made the confusion worse confounded.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The explanation is in my amendment and in his amendment also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I will put the other part of his amendment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You cannot put part of an amendment. Part of he and part of the Minister cannot together make one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I will put the whole of the amendment No. 67.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please read it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It says:

Pages 12 and 13,—

for lines 41 to 43 and 1 to 8 respectively, *Substitute*—

"Disqualification for Government contracts, etc.

9A. A person shall be disqualified if and for so long as, there subsists a contract entered into by him in the course of his trade or business with the appropriate Government for the supply of goods to, or for the execution of any works undertaken by, that Government.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, where a contract has been fully performed by the person by whom it has been entered into with the appropriate Government, the contract shall be deemed not to subsist by reason only of the fact that the Government has not performed its part of the contract either wholly or in part.". (67)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he opposing it?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have said I am accepting his wider amendment and if that is carried, my amendment becomes superfluous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no conflict. Amendment 63 has already been accepted by the House and it cannot be withdrawn now. Now I am putting amendment 67. The Explanation is the same.

Shri Umanath: When the Punjab Reorganisation Bill was passed, two amendments were accepted which were supposed to be overlapping. Then Mr. Nanda wanted suspension of the rules on the next day and so on. Tomorrow the same thing may happen in this case also.

An hon. Member: Let us take it up tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. We will take up this amendment tomorrow.

16.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

MOTION *RE*: STUDENT UNREST AND TROUBLE IN RECENT MONTHS

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: (Jalore): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the student unrest and trouble in recent months be taken into consideration."

At the very outset, I respectfully beg to submit that I wish that this discussion is not carried on party lines. I forget for the moment that I belong to any party. This student problem has nothing to do whatsoever with this or that party. I wish there are no accusations and counter accusations hurled at each other, if the whole thing has got to be viewed in a clear perspective and if we are to do justice not only to ourselves but to the younger generation.

I do not think it would be wise or appropriate to dismiss this question of student unrest as if it is a pre-election stunt. It is not so. I do not think it would also be appropriate to say that it is a world phenomenon, everywhere there is student unrest, we are also having it, and the students all the world over are such that we need be complacent about it. Situations in different countries are

entirely different and the causes of student unrest or student trouble cannot be identical. What happens in this country is entirely different from what the conditions are obtaining in USA, Indonesia or China. So to say that all the students all over the world are in a turmoil is also wrong.

Let us first take note of the factual position as it is before us so that we can arrive at some correct conclusions. To think that there is student unrest all over the country is also wrong. Many States, as a matter of fact, have not the least of these agitations. Even during the last three or four years there has been no trouble, no turmoil. Therefore, to say that it is a country-wide problem is also not correct.

Here I will venture to give you certain facts. In the last three or four years there has been a sort of unrest in certain sections and in certain parts. It is mostly, let us remember, confined to one or two States, in particular, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. It came up on certain political issues that arose. In Madras when the language question was there there was turmoil and there were about 72 incidents and then that subsided. We have never seen student trouble in Madras since then. As I said, I have tried to collect some figures. I find that in 1963 there were about 28 such incidents. In 1964 there were about 100 incidents. In 1965 it was 240 and in 1966 it is 202 even by now and it may be now a little more.

I wish hon. Members to make a clear note of another very important fact. If you make an analysis of the causes which led to the student trouble you will find that in 1963 out of the 28 incidents that we had there were only six which were related to academic grievances which related to students' own problems. In 1964, out of the 100 incidents there were only 13 cases where the trouble was related to academic issues where the students were directly concerned. In 1965, out of 240 cases only in 29 cases they related to academic problems and in 1966 only 50 cases related to academic issues out of 202.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Is it any authoritative source from which the hon. Member is quoting?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have collected these figures from sources which are open to all Members of Parliament. I venture to submit that I have never tried to give facts and figures which cannot be depended upon. I hope my hon. friend can depend upon these figures.

Again, there has been a considerable amount of firing. In 1963 there was only one incident, in 1964 there were 13 incidents, in 1965, 41 instances and in 1966 even by now it is about 40.

There has been a deterioration of the situation. Again, it is quite obvious that the difficulties and disturbances have been not only related to students' problems but much more to many other problems—maybe, social problems, political problems and other problems. This is the state of affairs.

Now, I would like to take hon. Members back to 1955 when, as a Member of Rajya Sabha, I raised this very question. I moved a motion on the question of the student problem and there was a discussion. It was in December 1955 in the Rajya Sabha. I have got a little record of it. Mr. Speaker, you would be interested to know that all the discussions which have taken place—whether it is the Vice-Chancellors' meeting or whether it is the politicians, whether it is the other House, whether it is the Government—the same causes and the same analysis has been given, namely, the student-teacher ratio, this and that, which we are possibly going to repeat here. Exactly the same thing has been said. Therefore do I take it that since 1955 we have made no advance whatsoever?

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

My hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, tried to collect some information about this and he has passed on this book to us. He asked me to write a little note on this; so, on page 48 of this book I said:—

"It may be of some interest to know that about 11 years back—in 1955—there was a wave of unrest in the student community; there was firing in Gwalior and other places. I moved a motion in Rajya Sabha in December 1955 which was discussed at length. It is really amusing that the critical analysis which has now been made and conclusions which are now drawn are exactly the same that we had drawn 11 years back. Are we where we were 11 years ago?"

I said, "No".

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Worse.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: "There has been a considerable deterioration: respect for the authority inside the University campus and outside is at its lowest ebb; frustration among students is deeper and their living conditions are worse."

This is the change which has taken place.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: But no exchange in the analysis.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No change in the analysis.

At that time Maulana Azad happened to be the Minister of Education and I said with very great respect:—

"It hurts me to say anything which will hurt the feelings of the venerable Minister for Education. We cannot be ungreateful. We know that he had rendered great service to the country. But Sir, we cannot permit ourselves to be carried away by these sentiments. We would never grudge him any position of honour in this country; but it is our definite feeling that if the present arrangements in the Ministry of Education are to continue, this country will have a sad future. We want, as a matter of fact, a dynamic personality like that of Subhash Bose, to guide and to take forward the youth of this country at this most crucial moment. It is only then, Mr. Deputy Chairman"....

I said there—

"that we will not have to listen to such speeches, that we will not be told that a reference has been made to the various universities, then we will not be told that it is the responsibility of the States that the universities are autonomous bodies. The universities will remain autonomous and the States will also remain autonomous States, but they will be made to function."

I say exactly the same thing, Mr. Speaker, today. If we are to look after this problem properly, the first thing is that we have got to reorganise our Ministry of Education at the Centre. You must have in the Ministry of Education certain imaginative people, who have a *rapport* with the youth of the country. We give the same importance to the Education Ministries in the various States.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: In other places we can have unimaginative people!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Acharyaji's question is very pertinent, but if we have only half a dozen imaginative persons like him, what can we do? I will give the utmost importance to education and agriculture in the present context of all this trouble.

I would not go into the various causes. I can say with confidence that the students community as a whole, by and large, is sound to the core even now, even today—I would not quarrel with them—in spite of the disturbances which have taken place. The disturbances were not planned by the students. There are anti-social elements which have exploited them and the students being an inflammable material, fell in line. Let us understand this. This has been, as a matter of fact, discussed quite at length and there is not the least doubt about it that the whole blame cannot be fastened on the students community as such. Students have certain responsibilities and certain distortions have taken place which I will enumerate and give my own suggestions in the matter. But there are anti-social elements which take advantage of it and there is no denying the fact, whether this party or that party, the parties are exploiting the situation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : गांधी जी ने भी हम लोगों को यूटिलाइज कर लिया इसलिए ऐंटी सोशल न कहिये भायुर साहब । आज के दिन यह हो सकता है लेकिन उस समय गांधी जी ने भी हम लोगों को यूटिलाइज किया था ।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर : उसको कौन ऐंटी-सोशल कहता है मिश्रा साहब ?मैं तो आज भी नहीं कहता । स्टूडेंट जो करते हैं उसको मैं नहीं कहता । लेकिन स्टूडेंट्स का जब एजीटेशन होता है तो उसके अन्दर बहुत सारे लोग इस तरह के घस जाते है और वह ऐंटी सोशल एलिमेंट्स जो होते हैं, वह उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाते है, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती ।

श्री ज० भ० कृपालानी : महात्मा ने आप को यूटिलाइज किया नहीं तो पार्लियामेंट में हो ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then, I come to this question. We must have restored the authority of the Vice-Chancellor and we must have a really competent Vice-Chancellor who will command respect. Most of the difficulties have arisen because we have eroded the authority and the responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor. Now, in the Banaras Hindu University, you have got a Vice-Chancellor who commands respect and today I hear very heartening reports from that University where there used to be such a great trouble. You will see that the greatest trouble has arisen only in those places where the authority of the Government on the one hand and the authority of the Vice-Chancellor on the other is not respected and the confidence is not commanded by them.

Now, the quehstion is, how do you see that the Vice-Chancellors are persons who are appointed exclusively on merits and who will not permit any sort of factions or groups amongst the teachers themselves. One of the portent causes in every University is that you have groups or factions amongst teachers themselves. Bfore you blame students, there are teachers who are divided in groups or in factions, involved in politics, some with one party and some others with another party. Therefore, I suggest that a small national panel of persons who command the national respect should be formed for appointment of Vice-Chancellors. Let that panel be maintained either by the Central Ministry of Education here or by the University Grants Commission and the appointment should be made out of that panel only. There should be no manoeuvring, this or that. That panel should be formed.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: By whom?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let the University Grants Commission do it. Let Acharya Kripalani and three or four other persons like him sit down and select a panel. There are various methods which could be found. But there should be no extraneous considerations for a particular Vice-Chancellor being appointed

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for a particular University in a particular State. I would submit that, as far as possible, a particular Vice-Chancellor in a particular State may better be a person from outside the State or may be a person who is not from a State to which the Governor himself belongs. There are various methods which could be found so that this could be done.

I have never been able to appreciate what has been suggested in the communication from the Centre that they should form a central authority here for looking into the grievances of the students. I think, this is absolutely foolish and fantastic. There is nothing more wrong about it. We must restore the authority to the Vice-Chancellors. Wherever there is trouble, the Vice-Chancellor and one of the Deans should be able to look after the whole trouble. It is no use just making an all-India affair. Another most unfortunate thing is that whenever there is a trouble, an *ad hoc* body is formed That *ad hoc* body continues without any authority or they become leaders in a sense and they are being given a recognition. If you do not recognise any of these *ad hoc* bodies which are formed and if you have only to have the Vice Chancellor's authority restored, then what should be done? What should be done in a particular University or in a particular college? Well, the students should be taken into confidence. In every University you will always be able to get, from the teaching staff, one or two Deans who command the respect of the students. Let them be responsible for the welfare of the students. Let there be certain bodies formed who will look after the grievances of the students. Then, these grievances should be quickly remedied. There is no reason why there should be any delay. But this should be an internal authority. you should not have any external authority; otherwise, that will further tell upon the responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor will have to look to somebody else. The grievances are being sorted out by Mr. Nanda or the Education Minister; that would be just be a wrong thing to do. There should not be any outside authority. It must be done by an internal authority, within the campus. The trouble varies from place to place, but this is common.

I would further submit that for quite some time the effectiveness of Academic Councils and Syndicates has again gone down the drain. Their prestige must be restored. They must be given the importance which is due to them. We must now have a sort of a Model University enactment which will restore to them that position and that place.

Then I would submit that there are professional students and most of the trouble in the Universities can be traced to them. Out of 100 students, 95 or 99 students are all right, but there are certain professional students who go on hanging about taking this course and that course. What do we do with them? We cannot deny them education; they have passed M.A. and other post-graduate courses. Some of them are even in the payment of political parties. I think nobody who is above the age of 25 should be considered as a regular student and should be eligible to any of the unions; he should only be an associated student.

An hon. Member: How about post-graduate students?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You do the post-graduation by 22 or 23 years of age.

An hon. Member: Research?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Research is different. I would not mind a research student at all. They will never bother. You can always know those students who just hang about only to become the student leaders and we can certainly have certain very healthy rules by which they

could be eliminated. If you can do that, then half the trouble will be over. They should not be eligible for any place in the union. Of course, nobody outside the University, nobody from the political party, should be there on any of the unions representing the students. The students themselves should be able to look after their affairs and we must see to that.

If we take good care of all these things in the Universities, I think there would be very few cases where the question of law and order would arise. But if, after looking after their grievances properly, it is a question of law and order outside the campus of the University, I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that it should be dealt with firmly. It should be made absolutely clear to every one in this country that agitations would not pay. Today one of our greatest maladies has been that people feel that they can be heard only through agitations, through destruction of public property and by taking out demonstrations. If their grievances are readily heard, if there is a mechanism in the campus itself and it quickly listens to them and in spite of all these, if there are extraneous forces working and there is a law and order problem, then they should be dealt with firmly. Rule of law is the essence of democracy; it is the base of democracy; if there is no rule of law, then there is no democracy. This should be clearly understood and we should make it felt everywhere that rule of law, the democracy, is going to stay in this country and nothing which runs contrary to the rule of law and to democratic values will be tolerated at any cost, whether it is the student community or anybody else. Student or no student, the rule of law should apply to all. The students are just like any others in this respect. They cannot be treated differently and there cannot be two different standards. The students are just our sons; they are our brothers; they are our yonger brothers; they are our children and they deserve all understanding and they deserve all affection. We must give them understanding and we must give them affection we must sit with them and we must listen to their grievances and we must provide for some kind of mechanism for the redress of their grievances. But at the same time we must also teach our own young boys, our own sisters, our own daughters and our own sons that they cannot take the law into their hands and they cannot jeopardise the law and order situation in this country under any circumstances.

Quite a few years back, I also felt that we must bring the teacher, the parent and the student togeher. We had cerain ideas. Our great President was then the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and I had requested him and I had taken him to Jodhpur where we had organised a great movement called Balodaya; that Balodaya movement had its roots in the bringing together of the teacher, the parent and the student. I am afraid that we have completely neglected the parent. We have also neglected the teacher today. It is unfortunate that we have not given due place to the teacher. When we are considering these problems we have never consulted the teacher to find out what his difficulties are and why he is not able to control the whole thing. We know that the number of students has grown in proportion and some of the difficulties are inherent in that vast expansion which has taken place. Even then, I would say that if we take the teacher and the parent into confidence and if we have a better *rapport* and a better understanding and a better contact, then all this trouble will be stopped.

Then, I would submit that we must have a regular programme which will give a sense of purpose and participation to our students, which will give them a sense of pride in their own *almo mater*. They must feel proud of their institution and they must feel 'This is my institution'. How can that be achieved? Unless and until they have a sense of participation, and the vice-chancellor and the head of

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the institution or the university and the others just have a big sense of *rapport* with him, this is not possible. It is not just a workshop which would help. There could be programmes devised and functions arranged which will bring them together and which will give them that sense of pride for their *alma mater*. We must see that this sense of pride for the *alma mater* is inculcated among the students. If, for instance, I feel that this is my house, how can I go and break the glasspanes of the windows in my house? I shall never do it.

As regards the students in the Rajasthan University who indulged in all this hooliganism, I must say this. When the vice-chancellor had a talk with them, when they sat together and they tried to understand each other, the whole atmosphere was changed, and I am very happy to be able to tell you and the House that the students said 'Well, we shall make up from our own pocket money for the loss which we have inflicted on our institution'. That spirit could be inculcated among the students.

That is why I have started my speech by saying that the heart of the students is sound to the core. We have failed in many other ways, but if we adopt all these ways and methods we shall certainly succeed.

Another young man had come to me from Ajmer. He had brought a letter from the Governor and he wanted to invite the Prime Minister to Ajmer to address students' rally there, and he said that so many thousands of students would be collecting there. I told him that he must give me some earnest of his attitude in this matter. There was a sort of movement going on in Ajmer and there was some sort of agitation going on there. These students attended that public meeting in Ajmer and at that public meeting they said that 'We are not going to associate ourselves with any kind of agitation; we shall only be peaceful and we shall try to serve', and there was a proper atmosphere created. That appeared in all the papers.

I shall conclude by saying that there is no need for us to get jittery about it; there is no reason for us to get panicky about it. The maladies are known; the things are absolutely manageable and we must give the students not only a sense of pride about their *alma mater* but we must tell them 'This is your country. Please, consider what image you are going to present of your great country'n if we do so, I have not the least doubt that they are no less patriotic than anybody sitting here, and, therefore, their young hearts will respond much better than the heart of anybody who is sitting here.

I have not the least doubt that we will be able to harness the students to a more useful and more purposeful life and to raise the image of the country.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the student unrest and trouble in recent months be taken into consideration".

The time fixed is 2 hours. We have already spent half an hour.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): It may be extended.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): When the call attention question was raised, you assured us that you would call us now.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnaur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House, having considered the student unrest and trouble in recent months, condemns the action of the Government in resorting to police firings and lathi charges on students in which many students and other citizens lost their lives". (1)

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salempur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the student unrest and trouble in recent months, is of opinion that a high powered committee of eminent scholars and vice-chancellors be constituted to solve the problem of the student unrest in the country". (2)

Mr. Speaker: Both the original motion and the substitute motions are before the House.

It is for the House to decide. The list of names already sent to me—besides them there will be some others also—total 28 names up to now. They would appreciate my difficulty. Therefore, a time-limit shall have to be fixed within which Members would condense their remarks. May I suggest ten minutes?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: That is agreed.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: It may be extended in suitable cases.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav (Nanded): The time for discussion should be extended.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. Shall we sit longer today?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मेरी आधे घंटे की चर्चा को कल ले लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हो सकता है। हम लोग छः बजे के बाद एक या डेढ़ घंटे और बैठ सकते हैं।

Shri Ranga.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): I could not get your decision. Is it going to be extended?

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): There will be difficulty about quorum. I think five minutes to each Member would be in order.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing can be made in five minutes.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Do you propose to finish today?

Mr. Speaker: I thought so if Members are willing to sit longer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): This is a very important subject. Although I conside we are hard-pressed for time, if we really want to have a thought-provoking discussion, ten minutes is not going to suffice. If we are serious as we should be—Parliament should be serious about this—I suggest we might continue till 6 today and then continue again at 4 tomorrow.

Some hon. Members: A very good suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: Is it acceptable?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Then I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: We will continue upto 6 P.M. and then again take it up tomorrow at 4 P.M. to continue upto 6 P.M.

Shri Sonavane: Then tomorrow's business will be disturbed.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am glad that my hon. friend, Mr. Mathur has spoken about this very important matter in a cool and co-operative manner. I would like to say that I agree with most of the things he has said in regard to the need for improving the relationship between the academic circles on the one hand and the Governments concerned on the other. At the same time, let us not forget one thing that the student unrest is only an extension or a part of

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the general unrest that prevails in the country. He has himself given these statistics. It could be seen from that that just as the misery of the people has been growing, so also the number of strikes has been increasing. Every one knows that students are very sensitive. They could not divert themselves from what is happening in their own homes and all round, in their environments, in their cities and in their villages. They react to the sufferings of the people, including their own parents much more rapidly, much more energetically and emotionally than their own parents and no wonder there has been all this unrest. It is for the Government to turn the searchlight upon themselves and their own activities and examine whether really their three Plans have given any satisfaction to the people. They themselves would be the first, I am sure, to say that they have not succeeded. But what is the barometer? What is it that gives the country, the emotional count of the degree of dissatisfaction prevailing among the masses? Just as there is the gallup poll and all these things for ascertaining public opinion, even more accurate is this barometer of the student unrest. One can say that there has not been that sense of satisfaction and contentment and even of patience with the Government about which it has been boasting as its achievements. Therefore, I do not think it is right for any one to say that there are some political forces and political parties and some unseen elements and unidentifiable elements which are responsible for that. Just as there are some anti-social forces in our society who have nothing to do with politics, so also some politicians would not be politicians if they do not take advantage of the atmosphere that is prevailing and the discontent and dissatisfaction and disillusionment with what the Government stands for and what the Government has been able to do. Who would not realise that they have been taking advantage of this, taking charge of this section of our society in order to further their programmes as well as their political projects? But I am not prepared to condemn them. After all they would not be political people if they do not respond to the atmosphere of discontent in the country and offer to provide solutions according to their judgment. It is quite possible that their judgment may be wrong. It is also quite possible that the moment they choose for exciting the students and raising them to higher and higher tempo of dissatisfaction is wrong. The strikes also may go wrong. Yet it is not they who are principally responsible for this. We have got to realise this.

Thirdly, my hon. friend Mr. Harish Chandra Mathur made that suggestion long ago and he repeated it today that we should learn to respect the Vice-Chancellors, and—he has not mentioned it but he must have had it in his mind—principals of colleges. What is it that has happened in many places whenever there were disturbances? Two instances come to mind—one at Kaladi, where Adhi Sankaracharya was born, in Kerala and another, by the side of a railway station in Kerala itself. There were disturbances. True. Those students, after having played their usual pranks, ran into the college campus for protection. That may also be true as the police stated. But is that any justification for the police not to have waited even for five to 10 minutes, to have seen the principals concerned, explained things to them, given them the opportunity of talking to those students and thereafter get their permission to go in and catch hold of those people whose hands were bloodstained? But they would not have that patience even; they went into the colleges beat up the professors, lecturers and even the principal also was manhandled in one place. Such things have happened.

What is the repercussion of that? What is the reaction? Instead of the trouble being confined to one college or one area, it naturally spread, and

it did spread. This is what is happening. Therefore, the next thing that has got to be done is this: this was referred to by Shri Mathur; it should be taken up to a higher plane of discussion. What is it that the Government has to do as soon as they find that the police have found it necessary to fire on people, on students and others, resulting in casualties? It is stated here in this collection of articles published by our hon. friend Dr. Singhvi, on the student unrest,—one after the other, these writers have asked for immediate enquiries. The students have been asking for it. She Prakash Vir Shastri has himself suggested that in his amendment to this motion. On every occasion it has happened. The moment firing takes place, thereafter, the students as well as the local public, ask for an enquiry, and it has become usual with the Government not to order an enquiry. It is not so in Canada or England or in any other countries. Immediately thereafter they appoint an enquiry; the moment the enquiry is ordered, half the trouble is over; the students' passion also would cool down; their attention would be turned to the preparation of the evidence and all the rest of it, to be placed before the judge. Unfortunately, for us, in our country, our Government has not developed that sense of response, the responsive sense, to the universal, reasonable demand of the students for an enquiry.

Thirdly, why should there be these police excesses? It is always easy or us, the public, to complain that the police has exceeded its powers and so on. They do have to fire sometimes. One cannot help that; when they do fire, there is no guarantee that there would not be excesses; but excesses have taken place, but, whether excesses have taken place or not, who is to judge? Are we to be content, are the students expected to be content, with the statement made by the Government from time to time either at the State level or here, that there have been no excesses at all? Establish that there has been no excesses, by an impartial authority. Once you do it, next time, it would become necessary for your local magistrates as well as your police to be extremely careful. Today they are not careful. First of all, the police are unwilling to shoot. They are also human beings. They have got their own children, and therefore they do not want to shoot. But they become provoked by all sorts of troubles. Then they are just like other human beings; they get excited and angry, and they lose self-control. It is at this stage that the police demand on the local magistrate comes; there is a demand for shooting and that man is unable to restrain these police people, and therefore, he gives the order, and once the order is given, the mischief starts. Therefore, there is bound to be excess once shooting begins in many cases not in all cases. But it can be prevented if only the police were to know that just as they find it very painful to bear these brickbats, similarly, it would be very painful for them later on if they were to exceed reasonable limits in using force. So, this thing has got to be borne in mind by the Government here as well as others elsewhere.

Fourthly, are the Government behaving properly? I myself saw some things in the Osmania University. There was the Vice-Chancellor who was naturally popular, who was supported by all the students and by all the lecturers, and yet, a local satrap of their party, in the Government, wanted to get rid of him and therefore he got a law passed in order to upset the tenure of office and no wonder the whole university was on fire. Who is at fault? It is easy for them to say that politicians are playing with it. Who is a politician and who is not? Are we to understand that once a man becomes a minister, he is no longer a politician? Many a Minister in many a State have played the role of politicians, agitators and instigators. They have

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also to bear the brunt of this responsibility.

The relationship between the parents, students, teachers and Government has been brought in. Just as it has become necessary on the labour front to have labour conciliation officers, so also in colleges and universities there should be a special machinery where the parents, teachers and students would be represented and their good offices should be sought to remove as many grievances as possible.

The students are not unreasonable. They are not out for trouble. They are really keen on their studies. I do not think they have begun to disrespect their lecturers and professors in the colleges and even high schools. It is wrong for us to confine our consideration of this matter only to universities. Even in high schools, you have got it. We have got to deal with the students and their unions. It is no good complaining that the communists have got their unions, Congress have got their unions and socialists have got unions. My party has not thought it fit to organise them on a party basis, but I am not prepared to find fault with others if they organise their own unions. These union leaders must also be brought into the conciliation machinery, and the students as a whole, knit together or working separately, should be given an opportunity of expressing their views and feelings in regard to the various problems affecting them. They must have a feeling that there is no discrimination in the way the Government is being carried on. What is happening now is, at the teachers' level in regard to obtaining marks, there is so much of mischief. In having examinations, there is discrimination. In admissions there is discrimination on the basis of caste and community. What is worse, there is individual discrimination being indulged in not only by the educational authorities, but also by the political influences that are there. On many occasions in Andhra hundreds of writ petitions had to be filed in the High Court to ensure that there would be no discrimination. When a judgment is given, it is not honoured in regard to its general application. It benefits that particular boy alone and the others have to go on suffering from discrimination. No wonder it sows the seed of dissatisfaction, unhappiness and loss of faith in the governing circles.

In conclusion, I would say that just as it is necessary for all the political parties to behave well towards our people and keep faith with them and act up to our professions, much more is the need for those who bear the burden of Government and pass as ministers. President, Governors, speakers and so on, people who occupy those places of honour and responsibility, to keep faith with the people and keep faith with themselves, to act as they say they would act and to say only those things which they feel sure they would be able to implement. Otherwise, the students lose faith in the national leadership and once they lose faith in national leadership, you cannot expect them not to create unrest and trouble.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to Shri Harish Chandra Mathur for having raised this discussion just at this juncture. We are discussing it in Delhi where we have seen the shocking spectacle of truck-loads of armed battalions of soldiers with steel helmets and rifles going up and down the streets not only outside this Parliament but in the campus of the university itself. Even today if you go to the Ridge you will find trucks with soldiers camouflaged and it looks as if we are fighting the Chinese in a much more spectacular way than what we did at Sela Pass. Whom are we fighting now? We are fighting our own children.

Shri **Harish Chandra Mathur:** Not even children, our own shadows.

Shrimati Renu Chakravatty: Those children never came. They were not able to come. They could not come and present their grievances to us because of the *go-hatiya* movement which turned violent.

Shri Raj Bahadur: *Go-raksha* movement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: *Go-hatiya* banning movement—my Hindi is not so good. Sir, it is this attitude of punitive approach, as we call it, this attitude of calling the Inspector-Generals to a conference in order to solve this problem of students, that has brought us to this pass.

What has really been at the bottom of the whole matter. We are always saying that it is because politics has entered into the campus that the entire atmosphere has been vitiated. I am glad my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra pointed out that it was the national movement which gave its call to the youth to join politics. But that call was for what, to fight for what ideals? Students certainly will participate in politics, they will protest against every injustice that is done, primarily injustice to themselves. That is my outlook.

What is the position today with regard to the whole of society? Professor Ranga has rightly pointed out that the students are affected by what is happening.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Russia and America are coming together.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have been a professor myself for ten years. Naturally, we shall be one in academic matters I hope.

Shri Ranga: You appealed for a non-partisan attitude.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is why I welcome it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, what happened with regard to the student movement that started in Bengal in February this year? It rose out of economic causes. Because there was no food, no kerosene for the students to study, agitation started. This was at the bottom of the entire agitation which flared up. The police used bullets on those young children. This is not an academic question in that sense. We have been given statistics showing that so many of the agitations arise out of academic issues and so many not. I say we cannot draw a line. The agitation that arose in February in Bengal was entirely due to economic causes arising from the wrong economic policies pursued by this Government. If it can be called a political question, then it is a political question. We cannot say that the students will not be affected by it. But what was the solution? For weeks on end students, children and parents were agitating because there was no food, the prices were going high, there was no rice in the market, there was no kerosene. Nobody listened. When the students went and demonstrated, they would not listen. When there was a lathi-charge, firing and some deaths of students and the entire place went up in flames, then your Government woke up. Therefore, who turns an issue into a political issue. I say, it is your Government.

What happens in regard to academic questions. Have we given the students any ideals? What are the text-books that you prescribe. We still teach them those rotten British text-books in many many schools and colleges. A student has ideals, he is sensitive, he is romantic. Have we given them that romance in life?

What is it that they see around us? What is it that they study in the text-books? What are the academic standards that we lay? I rightly appreciate the point that Professor Ranga has made. What is the standard of examinations? Is there no favouritism? We know it to our cost. What is the way in which the teachers

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are chosen? How are promotions given? What is the situation even with regard to the way you run your school boards? What is this school board except a stepping stone for Congressmen in my State to get into positions of influence? What is the position with regard to the Secondary Board of Education in my State? What is the situation with regard to your textbook committee? What are the textbooks that you choose? Is there not bribery and corruption on that point too? These are the points that we have to see and change.

Then, what is the syllabus? Do we correlate it with actual life? Our students are passing out and you say that if he is a third class student, throw him into the Ganges. How many of your children are first class first? Your children go to England; they get scholarships and go abroad. But there are children of the poor who are not able to get first class; they can only get third divisions. Where are they to go? They have no place to go. There are no polytechnics to which they can go. They cannot go to institutes and scientific *vidya mandirs*, because the numbers are so restricted and they have not get the pull. Then, there are other allied questions already mentioned by my hon. friend, Professor Ranga regarding caste and community pulls. But what are you going to do with these children for whose education our peasants and poor classes are struggling?

Then, still we have class education in spite of the fact that primary education is free. But what is the condition of the primary schools in the villages? Parents who can pay Rs. 24, Rs. 25, Rs. 30 or more, send their children to European schools. Class education still goes on. When those children come up to universities, through St. Stephen's College or through Loretta House, or enter public service examinations, they are the actual ones who get plus marks because they are smart and they can speak in English. They are the people who are the administrators, the bureaucrats. Therefore, there is frustration.

Some of our children are good mathematicians and good scientists. Do they get a chance in life? We have got engineers who are unemployed today. They are the factors of increasing unemployment. But who deals with these socioeconomic factors?

Then, rightly Professor Ranga has pointed out, what about our Vice-Chancellors? When Vice-Chancellors and heads of educational institutions were called—I think, it was by the Home Minister—just before this war against the students took place in Delhi, what is it that they said? They said, "Why do you call us? When we want our educational demands fulfilled, it takes weeks, months and years for the files to move and even then nothing happens; what is the use of your now asking us how to keep the peace? We are not bothered at all; we can manage our students. You please try to fulfil our demands." This is what the Vice-Chancellors said.

Then, on top of that, if there is a good Vice-Chancellor, you want to remove him by executive action. Osmania University is one of the biggest examples of that. The Syndicate, the students, the Academic Council and, I think, also all the general public were in favour of this gentleman. I do not know who he is but he seems to be a popular gentleman. Why by executive action or a law passed through the Assembly do you want to remove him or reduce his tenure of office?

What does the report on the Banaras Hindu University say? Was there not politics there? What has been the fate of many Vice-Chancellors? I remember, my hon. friend, Shri Mathur himself, questioned once the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, a rotten, corrupt man—a man whom you would not leave your daughter with—

and he became the Vice-Chancellor. This is the situation.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This is a very serious charge.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What shall we do with the children? First of all, the demands of education must be fulfilled. When you can give Rs. 400 crores at one stroke for the defence of our country, you have to give more in the way of funds for our education. Therefore, the question of teachers, the raising of the standards of teachers and their salaries must be one of the first and fundamental things that we must deal with. For years on end we go on talking. We have commissions and reports and those are all thrown into the dustbin because we have no money. We should have really good, nationalist, scientifically modern, non-revivalist, non-medieval outlooked books and curriculum.

17.00 hrs.

Now, I come to this very important question of the penal attitude this Government brings to educational questions that is, rustication and such like measures. These must be stopped. In the city of Calcutta, they have started this rustication business. In three colleges—I am not going into the rights and the wrongs of what actually happened—the best students are rusticated. Those best boys may have done certain wrong things. I am not going into that. Don't our children behave in a wrong manner? Do you throw them out of schools and colleges? What would be your position as parents if you find that your child, because of something wrong that he has done, is rusticated? I can understand any other form of punishment. You are stopping them from being educated in that college. This question of rustication, I say, is an old imperialist method of denying education. This method of rustication must be stopped. Do they not misbehave with parents? Do we not know it? Are we not forgiving them? Do we rusticate them? Do we kill them with bullets? We do not do that. Therefore, in the case of our students, we cannot allow this. I remember, when Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Oaten became notorious people by their autocratic behaviour, Subhash Chandra Bose started a big campaign against them; at that time it became a rule that the precincts of the University campus and the educational institutions are the arena of academic freedom and have to be controlled by the heads of educational institutions and that the police, and certainly, the military, cannot enter into it without the express desire of the heads of the educational institutions.

This autonomy has to be respected in every case. What happened in Kanpur? There occurred the death of a principal shocked by what happened after the police came into his institution. That shocked the whole of India. We cannot understand it. How was it possible, the police running amuck and going into the educational institution and breaking up the laboratories? This is something shocking. Therefore, a very sober proposal was made on behalf of the people in the city of Calcutta that let us have some sort of an inquiry into the whole affair that was going on in the Presidency college, let educationists be appointed and let us have a solution of the problem. There was bureaucratic high-handed element saying, "No. This will continue." The students are adamant on the one hand and the authorities are adamant on the other hand. There is a complete stand-still in education.

I plead that in this situation, the socio-economic policies of the Government are largely responsible—these are very important factors. You may have commissions, but with respect, I say to you that you are not going to implement what they say. Therefore, let us not have any more commissions. Let us really try to implement the demands of the Vice-Chancellors, the demands of the heads of educational institutions, and let us have education with a national ideal and which fits

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in with the scientific and modern needs of society and which will not lead to a large number of educated unemployed persons.

Lastly, I want that every case of firing should be inquired into and in cases where there is a complete standstill situation, between the authorities and the students, I would beg that let the teachers' and the students' unions solve the matter. There is no question of the executive or the ruling party or anybody else interfering into the matter. If the students belong to any political party, it is for the students' unions to deal with it.

These points have to be taken note of. There must not be a police attitude to a solution of such a serious matter. It is a shame what happened in Delhi and even today for what is happening in the campus with police and military surrounding that place. It is not only a matter of shame for this country but also it is a matter of ridicule before the whole world.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): It has been suggested that the problem of students is a problem of affluence or a problem of destitution. It is not so. It is a problem of selm-expresion, the urge to find an outlet for creative talents. It is from that angle that one has to discuss this question and put forward some suggestions. It is a malady which is corroding the body politic and, at the same time, the frustrated elements also try to influence and project themselves in that.

Unfortunately, my friends like Mr. Bibhuti Mishra have forgotten their young age. But I am still reminded of the young age. When I protested against the Banaras Hindu University Act, I made a mention here that my humble self protested against the administrative authority of Bengal which wanted to impose certain unacceptable conditions. I was the President of the University Union and had to oppose it and pay the penalty for the same. Today we find that so many difficulties are developing in this sector. It is never a question of law and order; never can it be so because hundreds and thousands of young generation, men and women, are coming with the urge to participate in the country's welfare and in the country's progress and development. If they are dwarfed in any way and if their feelings are suppressed, then they try to find an expression in a channel which is not healthy.

I would make some positive suggestions. It is good that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting is here; I hope he will convey my observations to the Education Minister.

The first suggestion is that each University will have a Director of Students Welfare, who must be directly concerned with the problems of students and the students must know, "here is one person whom we can readily approach'. It will have an Advisory Committee on which some members of teaching staff would be there. Students' Council should be formed, directly elected by students. There are elected members in the University Court from the registered graduates and they must be associated with the committee. They are the graduate representatives in the Court. Having been a member of the Court for 12 years, I know that they should also have a part in the determination of the students' problems and the administrative questions. So this Council will be associated with the Students' Council. It will be advised by the Director of Students' Welfare and the representatives of registered graduates.

17.08 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

The Parents and Teachers Association, which had been a moot question, has not yet materialised. There must be a Parents and Teachers Association and it should meet regularly and give

a hearing to the students' representatives and understand what their problems are. You know better that when ladies are there, they might give us very healthy ideas. I would naturally emphasize the role of mother in this. Mother or sister or sister-in-law should be included in the Parents and Teachers Association, so that the boys and girls will know that their problems will be tackled from a humane sense, from a sense of sympathy and understanding.

Then we should have planning forums in colleges. Each college must have a planning forum. They must know how India is going ahead with the development policy. One Deputy Minister suggested to me that 500 forums are there. I have gone round the whole country, trevelled through 252 districts and addressed colleges and universities. The planning forums are there on paper. They must be there in fact. There should be regular planning forums to discuss social and economic problems. There must be professors of economics, philosophy, social science to give them proper guidance so that they will have a proper outlet and discuss all these things.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was suggesting about participation in political activities. I must say that I am prompted to endorse that plea. But the young Member to my left, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, was speaking about what the position was 45 years ago. I also had to leave college in response to the call of Mahatmaji. But then we had the discipline that Mahatma Gandhi inculcated in us. When he gave us a call to leave our colleges, he also insisted on the observance of eight items of discipline. 'You must sign the pledge of satyagraha. Otherwise, do not come'. This was what he said. There were 14 English teachers of Dacca College, one of the premier colleges in India, and I came out of the same and met Mahatma Gandhi who was in the City of Dacca then. He said 'While you are coming out to participate in the liberation movement, you must be disciplined. Are you ready to undergo discipline?' I admitted my readiness to do so. This factor must be brought home to the young generation today.

It is not that we do not want them to take part in politics. But, with it, is also interwined the question of the obligation to be disciplined and proper acceptance of that, and a proper understanding of its significance.

Today what happens? 10 per cent of the boys will only be the provoking factors. The other 90 per cent will be so many good children, like the 385 of us here—Indeed, they are very good learners. What about the 10 per cent? There are people who are on the rolls for years, on the students rolls, so many years.. I would suggest that this should be inquired into. It is like what we did in the Bengal Amateur Theatres while playing the role of herolines. These old boys who are provoking the students, who are mere disturbing agents, must be weeded out. They are the unsocial elements. The students can never be unsocial elements. They are just in their impressionable age. The student wants to look around. He wants to participate. He wants to acquaint himself with problems that India has to encounter. It is his own problem.

Take the example of PL 480 food. We consume it but this has to be paid for by him. So the problem is his. Should he not know about these things? This is not a matter concerning gold persons like Professor Sharma or some others.

My definite proposal is that there must be a central council. There should be a Director of Welfare. The observations of the Council will be discussed and placed before the Academic Council. The people there should discuss these things and should be asked to take into account the opinion of the students. The latter

[Shri P. R. Chakravarty]

must have avenues of discussion about all these matters. Why should they not discuss political matters? Whatever Acharya Ranga or Acharya Kripalani or Prof. Barua or others have to say, the students must have the opportunity to discuss them and give expression to their thoughts. There must be a forum in each college. I would suggest the planning forum for this purpose.

Then the teacher-students ratio must also be worked out properly. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was referring to Calcutta. There were 185 students in one class. Naturally it is no class but a crowd.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Yes, Sir I am concluding my speech.

It is no class, no knowledgeable lecture. The lecturer is busy with his private tutions only. There must be tutorial classes. The teacher must be given adequate allowance so that he should not be busy with private tutions. He must be taking tutorial classes.

Indeed, the teacher-students ratio must be properly fixed so that the student knows that 'here is an institution where I have all the scope for useful discourse and expression, where my talents may be channelised in healthy direction'. He must not feel frustrated and the feeling of frustration should not be allowed to condition the young mind.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, the story of education in the post independence period is a sad and heart breaking and frustrated story. I do not think that free India has done justice to education. I do not think that free India has taken education seriously and I do not think that free India has ever given much thought to education. We have been saying all the time that twenty per cent of the plan money should go to education and that the same thing should happen at the State level also. I assure you that whenever any economy is to be effected, whenever any money is to be withdrawn from any sector of endeavour in this country it is education that suffers. Therefore, education in free India has been treated as the Cindrella with the result that it had produced unhappy, discontented and frustrated teachers. There is no doubt about it that we have had so many commissions and committees and the new shastra that we have had recently is the shastra produced by those persons who are absolutely out of touch with education; retired persons, persons who had outgrown their love of education were put on that body and we got outsiders also. Therefore, there is a whole mix up in that report. We wanted a national system of education. I think that what we are going to get is something that is neither here nor there, neither fish, nor flesh nor good red herring. All the money that has been spent has not borne any fruit. Therefore, I would like to say that as education had been neglected, the teachers have also been neglected. I do not talk of the teachers of the Central universities. I talk of the teachers of the State universities, of the affiliated colleges, of the teachers of secondary schools and primary schools. What is the state of affairs? I tell you that the plight of the teacher in India is something which could not be described and the most unfortunate thing is that the teacher has not had a fair deal at the hands of the States or at the hands of the Centre. Of course we are now told that something would be done for them. You know Urdu:

"कौन जीता है तेरी जल्फ के सर होने तक ?"

One does not know when these things will bear fruit.

Mr. Chairman: Why did you miss the first part of it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Therefore, unhappy and discontented teachers produce these discontented students and the students are the victims of that kind of malaise which has overtaken our country during recent years. And that malaise is social, eonomic, psychological—of all kinds, and do you mean to say that these students live in a tower or on an island or in a wooded grove and they do not know what is happening? They know what is happening in this country, and there is no doubt about it that sometimes they react, and that leads to a situation which you find in this country. Therefore, if you want that these students should not behave as they have done,—I do not blame them—I think there is one philosophy which guides me in such matters. And that is, do not blame anybody; do not condemn anybody. I do not blame or condemn them, we should know why they have done so. But I feel that they are the victims of the circumstances which we have created in this country during the last so many years, and there is no doubt that they have somehow reacted very violently to what has happened.

My hon. friend was saying that they have no grievance of any kind; they have nothing to do with what is happening. Have they no complain about the academic matters? There are secondary schools, higher secondary schools which have no science teachers, which have no laboratories. There are primary schools where there are no teachers, which have no buildings. There are affiliated colleges where the teachers do not get salary for so many months. There are State universities which are thought to be sub-standard. All this is happening. I ask one question, how can a sensitive student, responsive student, who is also a human being, remain untouched by these things? People say political parties take advantage of them. Why should they not? (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Well said.

Shri D. C. Sharma: People say that some agitators take advantage of them. Why should they not? They find material in them, which is a mixture of idealism and of responsive cooperation. Therefore, there is no doubt that they find these persons very eligible for their propaganda.

But one thing is there. What is happening in the country? India has become a paradise for agitators, and nothing happens in this country unless somebody embarks on some kind of agitation. I am very sorry to say all this. I belong to the Congress party, but sometimes the truth has to be told; an agitational approach has become our only approach to the solution of problems. Some college students came to me some months ago and I asked them not to have a demonstration, but I advised them to have a demonstration afterwards. But what happened was this: the powers that be also told me that they would not listen to them, but the moment they had the demonstration, they were sent for and were listened to. Some of their grievances were looked into; everything was done. Therefore, this kind of approach is in the air. I do not think that any section of society, far less the impressionable students, can be free from it. What is the way out of it? The way out of it is this. You should make your universities or schools or colleges sacred places of learning, and you should see to it that nobody violates the sanctity in anyway. That is the first thing we have to do; let them be looked upon as temples of learning and not as something which Inspectors and Ministers and Directors could play with. That is the first thing to be done. Teachers should be given a proper place in life. They should be given a proper status, proper salaries and allowances; not a living wage or a saving wage, but a cultural wage should be given to the teachers.

Thirdly, as in other countries, we must have a Dean of students in every

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

college and university, so that he can look into the grievances of the students and do some kind of counselling, etc.

Above all, students must have something to live for. When India was not free, Bertrand Russell wrote, "Indian students are very happy because they have something to look up to; they live for a cause. They feel the wind of idealism blowing in the colleges and schools." Today we have not given our students something for which they can live. Nothing can be better than this that they should become active co-partners in the enterprise of building a free, prosperous and happy India. If you give them this kind of objective, I think most of the troubles would disappear. Prof. Mahalanobis has said that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. When people say that there are blackmarketeers, hoarddrs, profiteers and so on and that this country is suffering from so many social diseases, the students feel lost; they are bewildered, confused and unhappy. They do not know what to do. The students must be given some high objective, something to live for. Who can give them this? Not the Congress alone. But Acharya Ranga, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Mr. Hem Barua —all these persons should think that the students are the property of the nation and they do not belong to this party or that party. They are our common heritage, they are the inheritors of a common legacy and we should all combine to give them the vision of that India which we want to build. We should give them the impetus and incentive to help us in building that India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जहां हमारी सरकार इस मसले का हल ढूंढना चाहती है वहां उसका हल नहीं है। आज जो स्टूडेंट अनरेस्ट है उसके चार कारण हैं। उन चार कारणों को दूर किया जाये तभी स्टूडेन्ट्स के अन्दर डिसिप्लिन आयेगी। किसी का ऊंट खो गया था, वह उस को अपने मकान के चौमंजिले पर चढ़ कर ढूंढने लगा। उसकी वाइफ ने कहा कि यह ऊंट ढूंढने की जगह नहीं है, उसे जा कर खेत में ढूंढो। चार सब से बड़े कारण है स्टूडेन्ट्स की इन्डिसिप्लिन के, उन की अनुशासनहीनता के। पहला तो यह है कि हमारे स्कूलों में, कालेजों में, पाठशालाओं में कहीं भी धार्मिक शिक्षा का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। जब तक रिलिजस एजुकेशन नहीं होगी, भारत एजुकेशन नहीं होगी, जब तक दीनियात की तालीम नहीं होगी, इस्लामियात की तालीम नहीं होगी तब तक कभी भी स्टूडेन्ट्स अनुशासन में नहीं रह सकते हैं। सब से पहले गांधी जी ने इस चीज को खुद कहा। आज से 19 साल पहले धार्मिक शिक्षा कायम करते तो जिन जवानों को हम कह रहे हैं कि अनुशासनहीन बन रहे हैं वह देश के लिये अभिमान का कारण होते। आपके ऊपर फूल बरसाते, आप उन्हें छाती से लगाते। वे गोली का शिकार होने लायक नहीं थे। वे देश का सच्चा अभिमान होते। गुरुकुल शिक्षा में जो हमारी बुनियादी शिक्षा है सब से पहले यह बात पढ़ाई जाती है :

अभिवादन शीलस्य नित्यं वृद्धोपसेविनः
चत्वारि तस्य वर्धन्त आयुर्विद्या यशोबलम्।

जो बुजुर्गों की इज्जत नहीं करता है, अपने से बड़ों का मान नहीं करता है, गुरुओं का मान नहीं करता है, माता-पिता के चरणों को नहीं छूता है, अध्यापकों के और आचार्यों के चरणों को नहीं छूता है उसके चार पदार्थ कम हो जाते हैं, उसकी उम्र कम हो जाती है, इल्म कम हो जाता है, ताकत कम हो जाती है और उसकी इज्जत कम हो जाती है। सब से पहले देखने वाली चीज यह है कि जो पढ़ाया जाना चाहिये वह पढ़ाया नहीं जाता है और न ही पढ़ाया गया है। गुरुकुलों में सब से पहले यह सिखाया जाता है, सत्यं वद, धर्मं चर, दिवा मा स्वाप्सि। सच बोलो, धर्म

करो, दिन में मत सोओ, ज्यादा मत खाओ। लेकिन अंग्रेजी में क्या पढ़ाया जाता है। अंग्रेजी में सब से पहले जो किताब पढ़ाने को मिलती है उसमें सी ए टी, कैट, आर ए टी, रैट पढ़ाया जाता है। यह चूहों और बिल्लियों की लड़ाई जिन्दगी भर कायम रहती है। अकेली अंग्रेजी जबान ऐसी है जिस में कोई अदब नहीं है। मां को भी माई डीयर कहते हैं और मिसेज को भी माई डीयर कहते है। बीवी को भी माई डीयर और मां को भी माई डीयर कह कर पुकारते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां माता को मुअज्जमा कहते है, माता को वंदनीया कहते हैं, स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी कहते हैं। लेकिन यह सारा जितना आज का कल्चर है यह वाइफ से शरू होता है, वाइफ के ऊपर डिपेंड करता है। मेरी अगर माता जी आ जाये दरवाजे के ऊपर और कहें कि मैं यशपाल सिंह से मिलना चाहती हूं तो उन्हें कोई नहीं आने देगा लेकिन अगर मेरी वाइफ आ जाये तो यहां ला कर उसको मेरी छाती के ऊपर बिठा दिया जायेगा। एक दम आपकी जो कल्चर है वह वाइफ से शरू होती है मां से शुरू नहीं होती है। हमारे यहां पर मां को जो दर्जा प्राप्त है वह भगवान के बराबर है। वही स्वर्ग है, वही जन्नत है। स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी। जब तक यह नहीं पढ़ाया जायेगा तब तक कभी अनरेस्ट को आप कम नहीं कर सकते है, अनुशासनहीनता को कम नहीं कर सकते है। सब से पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि इखलाकियात की ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, दीनियात की ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, मारेल ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो देश बचेगा वर्ना नहीं बच सकता है। किसी भी मुल्क के अन्दर आप जाएं वहां देशभक्ति की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती हुई आप पायेंगे। वहां धर्म की तालीम दी जाती है। हम बीस साल पहले इस बात को जानते थे कि जो कुछ ट्रेनिंग आप दे रहे हैं उससे ऐसे स्टूडेंटस पैदा हो जाएंगे जिनकी पैंटों की जेबों में पत्थर के टुकड़े पड़े होंगे।

तुम्हारी तहजीव अपने खंजर से आप ही
खुदकुशी करेगी,
जो शाखे नाजुक में आशियाना बनेगा,
नापायदार होगा।

वे कभी इधर भागेंगे, कभी उधर भागेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सब के लिए सरकार दोषी है, विद्यार्थी दोषी नहीं हैं। जहां कहीं उनके अन्दर अनुशासनहीनता है वह केवल सरकार के कारण है। रामास्वामी मुदालियर ने अपनी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि जिस बच्चे को यह विश्वास नहीं है कि तालीम खत्म करने के बाद उसको सर्विस मिल जायेगी, विश्वास नहीं है कि उसे रोजी के लिए कोई जरिया मिल जाएगा, उसके जीवनोपार्जन का साधन मिल जाएगा, वह बरसरेरोजगार हो जाएगा, वह हगिज डिसिप्लिन में नहीं रह सकता है।

चीन की तरक्की का एक कारण यह है कि चीन के अन्दर लड़का जब ग्रेजुएट होता है उसको गवर्नमेंट तब तक अपने माता पिता के पास जाने नहीं देती है जब तकवह बरसरे रोजगार नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक वह उसको अपने पास रखती है, उसके बोर्डिंग और लाजिंग का वह इन्तजाम करती है। वह उस दिन मां बाप के दर्शन जा कर करता है जब वह बरसरेरोजगार हो जाता है। यहां पर क्या है। यहां पर क्या होता है। लड़का पढ़ लिख कर बेरोजगार रहता है तो मां बाप उसके साथ घृणा करने लगते है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बच्चे में इनफीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स पैदा हो जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात को छिपाता नही हूं कि अगर मैं चेयर की इज्जत न करूं तो इससे मैं मर जाना अच्छा समझता हूं। मेरे अन्दर कोई इनफीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स नहीं है। बारह लाख इन्सानों ने मुझे यहां भेजा है। मैं बैलों की जोड़ी के प्रताप से यहां नहीं आया हूं। मुझे बारह लाख इंसानों के दिल और दिमाग ने यहां भेजा है। मुझे कोई

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हिचक नहीं है कहने में कि पेश्तर इसके कि मैं लेयर की आज्ञा का उल्लंघन करूं मैं मर जाना अच्छा समझता हूं । मुझे बारह लाख इंसानों ने सरकार के साथ लड़ने के लिए भेजा है, स्पीकर के साथ लड़ने के लिए नहीं भेजा है । मुझे विश्वास है कि जो आज्ञा आप मुझे देंगे, सही देंगे । अगर स्पीकर साहब गलत हुक्म भी दें तो उसको मानना भी मेरा फर्ज है ।

खता बुजुर्गां ग्रस्तां न ग्रस्तन खता । जो अपने से बड़ों की खता पकड़ता है वह भी खुद खता करता है । अगर आप कोई गलत आर्डर देंगे तो भगवान आपसे जवाब तलब करेगा, मैं कोई नहीं हूं आपकी आज्ञा का उल्लंघन करने वाला । मैं कोई नहीं हूं हुक्म उदूली करने वाला ।

आप यह भी देखें कि आपने जो एस० पी० और डी० एस० पी० भर्ती किए हैं वे सिफारिशी चिट्ठियों से भरती किए हैं । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में एस० पी० और डी० एस० पी० वह होता था जिसके लम्बे लम्बे बाजू होते थे, जिसकी गर्दन ऊंची होती थी, छाती शेर जैसी होती थी । उस तरह के लोग आज दिखाई नहीं देते हैं । आगरा में ऐसा एस० पी० मुझे देखने को मिला कि उसे भला आदमी जेब में डाल कर ले जा सकता था । कौन है जो इस तरह के एस० पी० बन गए हैं । इस लिए बन गए हैं कि सिफारिशी चिट्ठियां चलती है । अंग्रेज का कोई भाई भतीजा नहीं होता था । उसका कोई रैकेटिव यहां नहीं था । वह बेईमानी करता था तो अपनी एम्पायर को कायम रखने के लिए करता था इंग्लिश लैंगुएज को कायम रखने के लिए करता था । लेकिन जो सिलैक्शन करता था वह मैरिट पर करता था । आज ऐसे ऐसे एस० पी० बन गए हैं कि जहां चार नारे लगे कि उन्होंने समझ लिया कि मौत सामने आकर खड़ी हो गई है और वे एक दम से गोली चलाने का हुक्म दे देते हैं । आपको मैं एक किस्सा बतलाना चाहता हूं । 1924 में यहां पर अब्दुल रशीद की लाश नहीं देना चाहते थे । एक सिख जवान दरबारा सिंह दो लाख आदमियों के बीच एक हंटर लेकर गया और लाश को खींच कर ले आया । उसको गोली की, रिवाल्वर की, फोर्स की, गारद की और मैजारिटी की जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई । तब जो लोग होते थे उनके बाहु लम्बे होते थे, छातियां चौड़ी होती थीं, वे मौत से डरते नहीं थे । अब चूंकि सिफारिशों पर भरती हुई है इसलिए वे कभी भी डिसिप्लिन मेंटेन नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । जिस कलक्टर के जिले में विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर गोली चलती है, उसको एक दम बरखास्त आप कर दें । जिस एस० पी० के इलाके में गोली विद्यार्थियों पर चलती है उसको एकदम नौकरी से अलग कर दिया जाए । कोई भी बच्चा इतना जाबिर नहीं है, इतना शरारती नहीं है कि वह मां बाप के लिए कभी टैरर हो सके । वह कभी भी मां बाप के लिए भयानक नहीं हो सकता है । आज आप कानून बना दें इसके बारे में । अंग्रेजों को इसकी जरूरत नहीं थी । लेकिन आपको है । आप देखें कि अमरीका में पिछले पचास साल में एक बार भी निरीह जनता के ऊपर गोली नहीं चली है । मैं कहता हूं साफ साफ नन्दा जी की पीठ के पीछे एक बात । अगर वह न होते तो शेख अब्दुल्ला जैसे सांप इस देश को हड़प जाते, गद्दार लोग इस देश को हड़प जाते । अकेले उसकी हिम्मत थी कि उसने डिसिप्लिन कायम रखा, गांधी जी जिस कल्चर के लिए खड़े हुये थे उसको कायम रखा और देश को शेख अब्दुल्ला जैसे लोगों से बचाया । हनुमान ने भी पहाड़ उठाया था और भगवान कृष्ण ने भी पहाड़ उठाया था । हनुमान गरीब थे. उनको कोई गिरिधर गोपाल नहीं कहता है, भगवान कृष्ण बड़े थे, उनको सब गिरिधर गोपाल कहते हैं ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक और जोरदार अपील करता हूं कि वह आज से ही स्कूलों के अन्दर धर्म शिक्षा कायम करे । जिन जिलों के अन्दर गोली चलती है विद्यार्थियों पर उन जिलों के कलेक्टरों को, एस० पीज० को एकदम बरखास्त करे । साथ ही साथ आज से वह यह गारन्टी दे कि उनको वह रोजगार देगी । यह भी मैं आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि आज से उन अफसरों की ही भरती होगी जो कि वाकई में डिजर्व करते हैं, जिनके दिल और दिमाग बहादुर हैं । आज देश को बहादुरों की जरूरत है । जो कमजोर हैं, जो कायर हैं, उनके बस की बात नहीं है । उनका काम पिटना है । इसलिए चीन से पिट रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान से पिट रहे हैं । मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि धर्म शिक्षा को आप शुरू करें ।

सभापति महोदय श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, अपोजीशन की तरफ से आप दो दो को बुला रहे हैं, इधर से एक को भी नहीं बुला रहे हैं । कोई क्राइटीरिया तो होना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : जो आपके सामने रेजोल्यूशन आया है, उस पर इनके हस्ताक्षर हैं, दस्तखत हैं, लिहाजा इनको पहले समय मिलेगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कोई नियम तो होना चाहिये ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : ऐसा नियम है कि एक इधर का और एक उधर का बोलता है ।

सभापति महोदय : स्पीकर साहब का यह आर्डर रखा हुआ है । मैं इसको तबदील नहीं कर सकता हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री विद्यार्थी असन्तोष पर विचार करते समय हमें दो बातों पर विचार करना होगा । एक तो विद्यार्थी असन्तोष के वे कारण जो आजकल उत्पन्न हुए हैं और जिनकी वजह से भारत के तीन चार राज्यों में विशेष रूप से यह असन्तोष की हवा दिखाई दी है । दूसरे विद्यार्थी असन्तोष के वे कारण जो कुछ महीने पूर्व नहीं बल्कि कुछ वर्षों से सारे देश में जगह जगह दिखाई देते रहे हैं और जिसके कारण समय समय पर विद्यार्थियों के मस्तिष्क में असन्तोष की अभिव्यक्ति प्रदर्शनों और हड़तालों के रूप में होती रही है ।

जहां तक पहले असन्तोष के कारणों का सम्बन्ध है मेरा निश्चित रूप से यह मत है कि उनके आगे जो अन्धकारमय भविष्य रहता है और मां बाप अपने चार बच्चों का पेट काट कर एक पांचवें बच्चे को किसी तरह से एम० ए० पास करवा देते हैं फिर एम० ए० पास करने के बाद जब उस युवक को अपने भविष्य के प्रति कोई निश्चित दिशा दिखाई नहीं देती है तो उसके मस्तिष्क की कुण्ठा भिन्न भिन्न मार्गों से निकलती है । वह हड़तालों के रूप में, कभी प्रदर्शनों के रूप में, और कभी और किसी तरह से । इसलिए सरकार पिछले बीस वर्षों में या तो शिक्षा में चिन्तन की उस पद्धति में परिवर्तन कर पाई होती कि पढ़ा लिखा कोई भी युवक नौकरी की ओर भागेगा नहीं बल्कि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने में, स्वावलम्बी बनने में गौरव अनुभव करेगा । यदि सरकार चिन्तन की इस पद्धति में परिवर्तन नहीं कर पाई, तो सरकार को यह उपाय करना चाहिए था कि पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्तियों के सामने जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या इतनी भयंकरता के साथ आ रही है, उसका कोई समाधान ढूंढती और इस सम्बन्ध में इतनी विषम स्थिति उत्पन्न न होती ।

जहां तक बेरोजगारी का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे देश में पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ होने के समय पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

की संख्या 50,000 के लगभग थी । पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ कर 1,75,000 हो गई । द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर वह संख्या बढ कर 3,00,000 और 4,00,000 के बीच हुई और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर वह 5,00,000 से ऊपर होने जा रही है । जिन लोगों ने चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना के आंकड़े तैयार किये हैं, उनका अनुमान है कि अगर पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों की संख्या इसी प्रकार बढ़ती चली गई, जो चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में वह संख्या बढ़ कर 8,00,000 और 9,00,000 के मध्य तक पहुंच जायेगी । यह एक भयंकर भविष्य है, जिसके प्रति विद्यार्थी भी चिन्तित है, समाज को भी चिन्तित होना चाहिये और देश के शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों और विशेष रूप से शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई मार्ग निकालना चाहिए ।

वर्तमान असन्तोष का दूसरा कारण यह है कि जब भी विद्यार्थियों की ओर से किसी प्रकार का कोई आन्दोलन उठता है, तो तत्काल उसका निदान ढूंढने के बजाये, जब तक वह आन्दोलन विशाल और विकराल रूप धारण न कर ले, तब तक सरकार उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती है ।

विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य रूप से चार स्थानों पर बड़ी बड़ी घटनायें हुई हैं : पहली दिल्ली में, दूसरी ग्वालियर में, तीसरी जम्मू में और चौथी मेरठ और कानपुर में । जहां तक दिल्ली की घटना का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ छात्रों ने एडवोकेट्स कोर्स को दो साल के बजाये तीन साल का बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्री, श्री पाठक, के निवास-स्थान पर जा कर प्रदर्शन किया था । कानून विधि मंत्री, जिन्होंने बाद में उन विद्यार्थियों से मिलना पसन्द किया, पहले ही उन विद्यार्थियों से मिल लिये होते, जो कि उनको मिलने के लिए गए थे, सरकार का पक्ष समझा देते और विद्यार्थियों को उन के भविष्य से परिचित करा देते, तो शायद दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की अप्रिय घटना होने से बच जाती ।

जहां तक ग्वालियर की घटना का सम्बन्ध है, जब एक पुलिस का ट्रक "ब्रेक" हो रहा था, तो वह विद्यार्थियों के होस्टल के दरवाजे से जा कर टकराया । होस्टल की दीवार टूटने पर उन विद्यार्थियों ने ट्रक के ड्राइवर को पकड़ा और उस को पुलिस थाने में ले गए, लेकिन पुलिस के दरोगा ने ड्राइवर को सजा देने के बजाये उन विद्यार्थियों को ही हवालात में बन्द कर दिया । उस के बाद विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष बढ़ा और उस के परिणामस्वरूप ग्वालियर में जो घटनायें घटी, उन में गोली चली और कई विद्यार्थियों की मृत्यु हुई ।

सभापति महोदय जम्मू की घटनाओं से आप स्वयं परिचित होंगे । पुलिस ने कालेजों कैम्पस में जा कर गोली चलाई और लड़कों को भूना । गोली चलाने का नियम यह है कि जंघा के नीचे गोली लगनी चाहिये, लेकिन जम्मू में जो विद्यार्थी मरे, उन में से एक भी विद्यार्थी ऐसा नहीं था, जिस के पैरों में गोली लगी हो । सब के शरीर के ऊपर के हिस्से में गोली लगी थी । जम्मू की निर्दयी पुलिस ने यहां तक काम किया कि उस ने होस्टल की दूसरी मंजिल पर बैठी हुई एक लड़की पर भी गोली चलाई, जो कि ऊपर से इस दृश्य को देख रही थी, और वह लड़की गोली खाकर खिड़की से लुढ़क कर नीचे गिरी । पुलिस के इस निर्दयी हत्या-कांड में उस लड़की की भी हत्या हुई ।

कुछ दिन पहले मेरठ में क्या कांड हुआ? जब अध्यापकों को पीटा जाने लगा, तो उन्होंने बच्चों को कहा कि क्या इसी दिन के लिए हम ने तुम्हें बड़ा किया था ? क्या इसी दिन के लिए हम ने तुम्हें पढ़ाया था। जब विद्यार्थी आगे को आए, तो पुलिस ने अपनी निर्दयता का परिचय दिया। उस ने केवल अध्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों को ही नहीं, उस ने होस्टल से लगे हुए बार एसोसियेशन में जा कर वकीलों तक को भी पीटा उन की भी हड्डियां तोड़ीं।

जब पुलिस इतनी निर्दयी हो जाती है और जब यह सरकार लाठी और गोली से विद्यार्थियों की समस्या का समाधान ढूंढती है, तो गांधी जी के वे शब्द याद आते हैं, जो 31 मई, 1947 को उन्होंने पटना में कहे थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर यह सरकार जनता के दिलों में गुंजायश कर के चलने के बजाये लाठी और गोली के बल पर चलना चाहेगी, और जनता से अपना सम्बन्ध छोड़ बैठेगी, तो एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा, जब जनता सफेद टोपी वालों को ढूंढ ढूंढ कर मारेगी। दुर्भाग्य से आज इसी प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती जा रही है कि सरकार जनता के दिलों में जगह बनाने के बजाये लाठी और गोली चलाने की पद्धति में ज्यादा विश्वास करती चली जा रही है।

18 नवम्बर को सरकार ने दिल्ली को एक फौजी छावनी बना दिया। श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने ठीक ही कहा है कि उस ने इस तरह की तैयारी की कि जैसे बाहर के किसी देश का हमला होने वाला है। आखिर दिक्कत क्या थी ? अगर विद्यार्थी बाहर से आने वाले थे, तो सरकार कहती कि हम पार्लियामेंट में उन विद्यार्थियों के मेमोरेंडम या ज्ञापन को लेंगे उनकी शिकायतों को सुनेंगे। लेकिन हम विद्यार्थी नेताओं से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में न आ कर केवल पांच सौ या एक हजार विद्यार्थी ही आयें। इस प्रकार विद्यार्थियों के असंतोष का समाधान ढूंढा जा सकता था।

लेकिन सरकार ने क्या किया ? उस ने आदेश जारी किया कि पार्लियामेन्ट हाउस के दो दो मील के अन्दर किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रदर्शन नहीं हो सकेगा। जनता के एक संविधान-प्रदत्त अधिकार को छीन कर सरकार इस देश में अधिनायकवादी प्रवृत्तियों को प्रारम्भ करने जा रही है। अगर सरकार पार्लियामेन्ट स्ट्रीट में प्रदर्शनों और जलूसों पर रोक लगाना चाहती है, क्योंकि आल-इंडिया रेडियो, रिजर्व बैंक, प्लानिंग कमीशन का आफिस और दूसरे बैंक तथा कार्यालय वहां पर स्थित हैं, तो वह जलूसों को रायसीना रोड से आने की इजाजत दे दे। और अगर वह वहां पर भी पर्याप्त सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकती, तो वह उन जलूसों को इंडिया गेट की ओर से आने की इजाजत दे दे, जहां पुलिस पूरी तरह से जलूसों और प्रदर्शनों पर नियंत्रण कर सके। लेकिन ऐसा न कर के जनता के संविधान-प्रदत्त अधिकार पर रोक लगाना जनता के असंतोष की भावना को उभारना है। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों से सरकार विद्यार्थियों पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पायेगी इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों से विद्यार्थी उभड़ेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे तो वही बात याद आती है कि किसी बुढ़िया के मरने पर किसी ने घर वालों को कहा कि तुम्हारे घर में मौत हो गई है, तो घर वालों ने कहा कि बुढ़िया के जाने की इतनी तलीफ नहीं है—तकलीफ यह है कि मौत ने घर का दरवाजा देख लिया। विद्यार्थियों ने अब तक जो कुछ किया है, वह ज्यादा चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है। लेकिन अगर इस नई पीढ़ी को यह आदत पड़ गई, तो इंडोनेशिया जैसी हालत इस देश में भी हो जायेगी और कोई भी सरकार यहां पर शन्ति से राज्य नहीं कर पायेगी।

एक ओर यह सरकार समाजवादी समाज की रचना का नारा लगाती है और दूसरी ओर दिल्ली में इस प्रकार के विद्यालय

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है, जहां एक एक बच्चे पर चार चार सौ रुपये खर्च पड़ता है, जब कि इस देश के अधिकांश विद्यालयों में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों को इस कमर-तोड़ महंगाई के जमाने में भी सरकार मुश्किल से सौ रुपये तन्ख्वाह देती है। इस के बावजूद सरकार यह सोचती है कि इन दोनों प्रकार के स्कूलों में पढ़े हुए बच्चे यहां पर समाजवाद लायेंगे। हमारे देश में यह आदर्श रहा है कि द्वारिकाधीश के पुत्र कृष्ण, और एक गरीब ब्राह्मण का लड़का, सुदामा, एक ही ऋषि आश्रम में शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे, लेकिन यह सरकार उस आदर्श से बिल्कुल विपरीत नीति पर चल रही है।

सरकार ने शिक्षा की पद्धति पर विचार ही नहीं किया है। सभापति जी, आप मुझे ये कड़वे शब्द कहने के लिए क्षमा कीजिये कि भारत सरकार की यह आदत होती चली जा रही है कि जिस किसी व्यक्ति को मिनिस्ट्री में फिट करना हो, जो कहीं और फिट न हो, उस को एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर बना दिया जाये उस का परिणाम यह है कि पिछले बीस सालों से शिक्षा विभाग की इतनी दुर्गति हो रही है और इसको एक तरह से महत्व हीन विभाग समझा जा रहा है। आप अभी देख लीजिये। सदन में इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बहस चल रही है, लेकिन सरकार की ओर स्थानापन्न शिक्षा मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। जिस शिक्षा मंत्री पर यह जिम्मेदारी थी.

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह बीमार है।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : वह बीमार तो आज पड़े हैं। जिस दिन वह नियुक्त हुए थे, उस दिन तो वह बीमार नहीं थे। अगर श्री राज बहादुर को ही यह डिपार्टमेंट भी सौंप दिया जाता, तो कम से कम मालूम पड़ता कि सरकार ने कुछ दूरदर्शिता से निर्णय लिया है। जो व्यक्ति स्थानापन्न मंत्री बन कर इस विभाग का काम चला सकता है, क्या उसी को यह विभाग नहीं सौंपा जा सकता था? आज सरकार क्यों इस को एक महत्वहीन विभाग समझती है?

हम इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझ लें कि जब तक हम अपने देश में विद्यार्थियों के लिये किसी प्रकार की दिशा निश्चित नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर पायेंगे। स्थानापन्न शिक्षा मंत्री ने एक बात विशेष रूप से देखी होगी कि ये जो हड़तालें और प्रदर्शन हुएहैं, ये मेडिकल कालेज, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज और टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज में उतने नहीं हुए, जितने कि आर्ट्स कालेजों में हुए हैं क्योंकि टेक्निकल शिक्षा संस्थाओं में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थीयों के सामने अपना एक निश्चित भविष्य है, जब कि दूसरे विद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों के सामने कोई निश्चित भविष्य नहीं है।

इस के अतिरिक्त भारत में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों के पास समय की बहुत अधिकता है। इस देश में साल में छः महीने तो छुट्टियां रहती हैं और बाकी के छः महीनों में भी विद्यार्थीयों के समय का क्या उपयोग है, यह मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

पहले जमाने में, जब आप और हम विद्यालयों में पढ़ते थे, यह स्थिति थी कि जो किताब बड़ा भाई पढ़ लेता था, वह बाद में दूसरे और तीसरे भाई के काम भी आती थी। आज स्थिति यह है कि हर साल कोर्स और पाठ्य-पुस्तकें भी बदलती हैं और, जैसा कि श्री रंगा ने कहा है, लोग क्यूरिकलम बोर्ड में कुते दे दिला कर अपनी किताबें रखवाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह हालत है कि आधा साल निकल गया है, लेकिन जुलाई में जो नया कोर्स स्वीकृत हो कर आया, उस की पुस्तकें बाजार में नहीं मिल रही हैं। इस अवस्था में अगर विद्यार्थियों के मस्तिष्क में असंतोष पैदा होता है, तो उस की जिम्मेदारी आप किस पर डालेंगे?

मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर यह सरकार विद्यार्थी समस्या को हल करना चाहती है, तो वह लाठी और गोली से इस समस्या का समाधान न ढूंढे । बल्कि इस के लिए वह विद्या मन्दिर के पुजारियों को आमंत्रित करे और उन की समस्याओं की जानकारी प्राप्त करे । सरकार इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे और इस को हल करने के लिए एक दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाए ।

सरकार जो विद्यार्थी असंतोष का समाधान नहीं कर पाई है, उस ने विद्यार्थियों के असंतोष को दबाने के लिए जो लाठी और गोली का सहारा लिया है और जिस निर्दयता से छात्र और छात्राओं की हत्या हुई है, निरीह नागरिक मारे गए हैं, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उस के लिए अपना निन्दा का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता हूं ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed) The Mover of the Motion—I listened to him very patiently—looked at the problem as if it is an administrative problem. He started his life as an administrator. As far as I am concerned, I started my life as a student....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I became an administrator without becoming a student.

Shri Khadilkar: I have grown with the students till I attained political maturity.

Shri Hem Barua: Has he?

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, when I look at the problem at the present juncture, I cannot divorce this problem from the social milieu. If you look at it from the administrative angle, how to administer the department, what should be done in regard to appointments, promotions and so on, you will not be able to go to the root of it; you will have only a symptomatic treatment and symptomatic remedy.

What is the problem today? When I look at the Indian scene, I must confess one thing. I was reading the other day *Area of Darkness* by Naipaul.

Shri Hem Barua: How is it that he is reading it after such a long time?

Shri Khadilkar: I was reading it again. I had read it once long ago. After a general analysis of the Indian scene, what a picture of India does he depict? He is depicting it as an area of darkness, with no men of vision and idealism left in this country. At the end of the picture, the conclusion is so gloomy that I was taken aback, and I thought I must give some thought to it.

What is the problem today? The problem of unrest among the students, that is, the coming generation. Is that unrest all devilish or is there some divine element in it? We have to consider whether the younger generation that is agitated today is in turmoil, is more or less in a devilish mood or behind it there is some divine quality, some divine inspiration but they do not know where they are going and what they are doing.

Why has this happened? —I must have a little time to analyse the socio-economic conditions in which the present generation of students is hovering round.

Mr. Chairman: He must also remember what is the time at his disposal.

Shri Khadilkar: I am trying to analyse the surrounding darkness. What is the position? Today in this country, a process of silent revolution is taking place. It is non-violent, it is democratic.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): सदन में गण पूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.

There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday November 24, 1966/Agrahayana 3, 1888 (Saka).